

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,537

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1974

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Variable. Temp. 12-17 (54-63). Tomorrow variable.
Temp. 12-18 (54-64). Yesterday's temp. 11-16
(52-61). **LONDON:** Variable. Temp. 12-18 (54-64).
Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 12-17
(54-61). **CHAMPAIGN:** Smooth. Breeze. Cloudy.
Temp. 10-11 (50-52). **NEW YORK:** Showers.
Temp. 10-14 (50-57). Yesterday's temp. 10-11
(50-52). **ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.**



John Ehrlichman arrives for the Watergate trial.

U.S. Prosecution Begins In Trial of Nixon Aides

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The government opened its case today against five former Nixon administration officials in a re-election campaign, declaring that it would show that the conspiracy to cover up the Watergate break-in involved men at the "very summit" of government, including former President Richard M. Nixon.

Assistant special prosecutor John E. Siragusa told the jury that the government had evidence that the break-in was planned by a group of men who were close to the president. Siragusa said that the government had evidence that the break-in was planned by a group of men who were close to the president.

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Documents concealed
He said that the government would show that the conspiracy to disassociate the White House from all aspects of the break-in included concealment of documents linking higher-ups to the burglary, use by the White House of ideas to mislead the public, and the use of the break-in to prevent the disclosure of a "massive and covert operation" to prevent the disclosure of the operation, and assurances to the burglars and others, "even if the U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, of intervention by the President."

Mr. Siragusa's opening statement was delayed for two hours while attorneys for both sides met in chambers with U.S. District Judge John Sirica.

Later, it was reported that one of the jurors asked to be excused, claiming that she did not understand what sequestration meant. For the length of the trial, at least three and possibly up to five jurors will be sequestered, living in a hotel near the court, and will have no contact with anyone but federal marshals and each other.

When the judge opened the trial, he granted the jury's request, appointing one of the six alternates to complete the panel. That action brought an immediate defense motion for a mistrial, which was denied by Judge Sirica.

The defendants, Mr. Mitchell, former White House Chief of Staff H. R. Baldwin, former

White House domestic affairs adviser John Ehrlichman, former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian and re-election committee lawyer Kenneth Parkinson, appeared solemn as Mr. Ben-Veniste began his statement.

Tape Language
The assistant special Watergate prosecutor told the jurors that they would listen to White House tapes of conversations between Mr. Nixon and his aides and advised the jurors that some of the language used was "vulgar and coarse."

Mr. Ben-Veniste used the morning session to describe the events surrounding the break-in. He said that the government had evidence that the break-in was planned by a group of men who were close to the president.

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Ban on Aid To Turkey Is Vetoed

Ford Move Will Get House Test

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—President Ford today vetoed legislation cutting off U.S. military aid to Turkey, declaring that it was "destructive" of American efforts to bring about a Cyprus settlement and would imperil the NATO alliance.

The President had previously warned that he would reject the measure and today called the effort to halt such aid to Turkey "an act which is harmful even to those it purports to help," meaning Greece.

His veto sets the stage for Mr. Ford's first major confrontation with Congress in his two-month-old presidency.

The House, which Friday rejected, 187 to 171, a compromise on the aid issue, will try to override Mr. Ford's veto tomorrow. A two-thirds majority is needed to do so, and it is doubtful the effort can succeed.

This would force the legislators, who had hoped to begin a pre-election recess last weekend, to resubmit the basic bill to which the aid restriction had been added, a resolution permitting federal agencies to continue spending at last year's levels until appropriation bills are cleared.

House leaders reportedly indicated that if Mr. Ford's veto is adopted again with the same cutoff language but with an automatic 45-day delay in carrying it out to enable another negotiating effort on Cyprus.

Ford's Message
In returning the measure to Congress, the President, who served 35 years in the House, said: "I take this step with great reluctance but in the belief I have no other choice."

Calling a cutoff of military aid to Turkey "entirely destructive" of U.S. efforts to settle the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus, Mr. Ford said: "Instead of encouraging the parties involved... to return to the negotiating table, an arms cutoff to Turkey could mean the indefinite postponement of meaningful negotiations."

"Instead of strengthening America's ability to persuade the parties to resolve the dispute, it would lessen our influence on all the parties concerned."

"It would, as well, imperil our relationship with our Turkish ally and weaken us in the crucial eastern Mediterranean. It directly jeopardizes the NATO alliance."

Greek-American Pressure
The Turkish aid cutoff resulted in part from strong pressure by the Greek-American community in the United States. Implicitly noting this, the President said that such a halt in U.S. aid would help neither Greece nor the Greek Cypriots.

The forces opposing aid for Turkey charge that nation illegally used American-supplied weapons in its July invasion of Cyprus, following a pro-Greek coup there. They argue that foreign-aid laws, plus the 1974 U.S.-Turkey military aid agreement, provide that U.S. weapons are to be used by recipients only for defense, not for aggressive action against a neutral country.

Since Secretary of State Henry Kissinger refused to stop U.S. military aid to Turkey as the law required, they argued, Congress must do it.

Statements from Mr. Rockefeller
The statements from Mr. Rockefeller and his committee director, Hugh Morrow, came in the wake of reports from Washington that congressional sources felt that his list of gifts to date, totaling \$2 million, did not give a true picture of "Rockefeller interests and how they prosper."

The lists of persons to whom he had given the \$2 million were provided by the former governor to the congressional committees that are conducting hearings and investigations in connection with Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation as vice-president.

Responded Totally

"I have responded totally to the requests of both committees," Mr. Rockefeller said. Asked if Mr. Rockefeller would respond to any future and broader requests, Mr. Morrow said: "Well, of course, if there are further requests. He has supplied them with everything they've asked for and will continue to do so."



FOND FAREWELL—President Anwar Sadat hugs Secretary Henry Kissinger after talks.

Despite Mideast 'Tension' Kissinger Sees No War for Now

By William J. Coughlin

BEIRUT, Oct. 14—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger found "enormous tension" during his latest tour of the Middle East but said today as he started home that he remained confident that a new outbreak of fighting is not imminent.

After a second round of talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo and Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad in Damascus, Mr. Kissinger flew this evening to Algiers for talks with President Houari Boumedienne. He will go on to Rabat tomorrow before returning to Washington late in the evening.

He seemed assured that his trip had resulted in some progress, both in restoring the momentum of peace negotiations and toward a lowering of Arab oil prices.

The secretary acknowledged that negotiations in the Arab capitals and Jerusalem were tougher than he had anticipated. It was made clear to him, that no major progress in Arab-Israeli negotiations can take place publicly until after the Oct. 26 Arab summit conference in Rabat, which Mr. Kissinger will discuss with Morocco's King Hassan tomorrow.

Until the Arabs themselves iron out at Rabat the question of Jordanian-Palestinian relations and the future role of the Palestinians in negotiations, such plans as Israeli-Jordanian disengagement must be held in abeyance.

Mr. Kissinger himself emphasized the importance of the Rabat summit by announcing that he would return to the Middle East in the first week of November, immediately after its conclusion.

"We will then assess progress toward peace in the Middle East on a thorough and complete basis," Mr. Kissinger declared in Cairo.

The secretary said that he was more concerned on this tour of the Middle East with discussing the framework for further peace negotiations than with maps and detailed proposals.

His trip to Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Israel and Saudi Arabia began last Wednesday in Cairo and included two visits to the Egyptian capital and to Damascus.

American officials during the tour emphasized their belief that at least one more round of negotiations by the separate parties, possibly at the foreign ministers level in Washington, was needed before a reconvening of the Geneva peace talks.

Egypt and Syria remain committed to early renewal of the Geneva talks.

As Mr. Kissinger started homeward, diplomats observers here believed such progress could include: Further Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai to encourage reopening of the Suez Canal and rebuilding of the cities there.

Israel-Jordanian disengagement by an initial withdrawal of Israeli forces along the West Bank of the Jordan River.

Israeli withdrawal from farms in the vicinity of Kuneitra on the Golan Heights coupled with a Syrian pledge to begin the rebuilding of Kuneitra.

Renewal of the mandates of UN forces in Sinai and the Golan Heights.

Mr. Kissinger said after his visit to Israel that he had reached agreement with Israeli leaders on the principles that might support the next round of Middle East negotiations. But he gave no details.

Los Angeles Times

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Los Angeles Times

Wilson Sets Out To Win Support For Crisis Plans

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—With his narrow election victory behind him, Prime Minister Harold Wilson turned tonight to the task of finding broad support for his government's efforts to tackle the nation's economic crisis.

In a televised speech appealing for national unity, Mr. Wilson, whose Labor party received only 39 per cent of the popular vote, set himself to reassure those who fear a radical program of socialization in the next few years. "Inevitably an election and the atmosphere which precedes it divides the country for as long as it lasts," he said. "But one thing stands out from this turbulent election through which we have just passed. All of us, all parties, all commentators were agreed on one thing—that Britain is facing the gravest crisis since the war."

'Our National Income'
In fighting inflation, Mr. Wilson said, his government would avoid restrictive measures leading to unemployment. It would penalize anyone who seeks "to take out of our national income more than he puts into it by his work and effort and skill," he said.

But he went on to stress his intention to help British industry out of its cash and credit problems. "The government's pledge to extend public ownership would be carried out in the context of a mixed economy featuring a vigorous, alert, responsible and profitable private sector," he said.

Everything, he promised, would be done only with full parliamentary approval. "There will be no short cuts, no adventures," he said.

In line with his call for unity, Mr. Wilson today met Lionel Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, and Campbell Adamson, director general of the Confederation of British Industry. Tomorrow he will hold a joint meeting with representatives of the governing bodies of both organizations.

Tough Economic Fight
Mr. Wilson's major political problem, in seeking to rally the energies of the country for what will be a very tough economic fight, is the fact that a majority of voters have shown themselves to be suspicious of the radicalism of a sector of the Labor party and trade union leadership.

Most commentators believe that the narrowness of the Labor party's hold on the government—it has only a three-seat majority in the House of Commons—will allow the Prime Minister to control his more radical supporters and work for a moderate program.

One of the government's first priorities is alleviating the squeeze on British business. A number of bankruptcies have taken place and more are feared. It is generally predicted that the government will allow some price rises, reflecting new labor costs, and take steps to make more credit available.

In addition, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, is working on an autumn budget that is expected to ease the business picture by allowing some increase in the money supply.

Saudi Arabia, Iran Exploring Strategy to Reduce Oil Price
WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Top officials of the two most important oil-exporting nations, Saudi Arabia and Iran, have been holding a series of unpublished meetings over a joint strategy which would ultimately bring down the world market price of crude oil, according to informed industry sources.

That the meetings have been taking place represents a turnaround in the oil-pricing policy of the Shah of Iran. He has been the driving force inside the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in pressing for higher prices.

A leading Iranian oil official dropped a strong public hint 10 days ago that his country may now be willing to accept a cut of about \$1 a barrel in the prevailing Persian Gulf price, which has been about \$10.

Such a cut could save the United States alone more than \$3 billion a year in the flow of dollars abroad. It would represent a major victory for the campaign of President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to get the OPEC nations to lower their prices.

There is no doubt that, acting in concert, Iran (with about 6.5 million barrels a day of production) and Saudi Arabia (with about 8.5 million barrels a day) could set almost any world price they desire. Their combined output is about half of all OPEC production.

Some oil analysts, queried about the report of the Saudi-Iranian meetings, expressed skepticism, however, that Iran would do anything more than talk about a price cut.

But Saudi Arabia's petroleum minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, noted recently that Iran, despite its ambitious development programs, earns so much surplus money that it could afford to reduce its production by two million barrels a day without feeling the pinch. Also, Iran could obviously afford a price cut and still earn more than enough.

Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Yamani said, could reduce its current production to three million barrels a day and still live quite comfortably.

An obstacle to Saudi Arabia and Iran making a price cut seems to be reluctance of the four giant U.S. oil companies in the Arabian-American Oil Co. (Aramco) to sign over to the Saudis their remaining 40-per cent share in the world's largest oil-producing country.

The American companies are refusing to give in to Saudi demands until they know what arrangements the Saudi government is willing to grant in return.

Once the companies surrender their remaining shares in Aramco, Saudi Arabia can act with Iran to eliminate the complicated multiple-pricing system in the Persian Gulf and to set a uniform price for all categories of buyers.

In anticipation of that day, three top Saudis and two Iranians have been meeting off and on at different West European locations to develop a joint approach. The meetings also have all the trappings of a political

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Harold Wilson

Palestinian Group Is Invited To Participate in UN Debate

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 14 (AP)—The UN General Assembly today overwhelmingly backed an Arab-led move to give a voice in its plenary meetings to the Palestine Liberation Organization, the main coordinating organization of guerrilla groups.

The roll-call vote was 105 to 4, with 20 abstentions. Even before the result was announced, there was applause in the assembly hall.

The dissenting votes were cast by Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Israel and the United States.

Participation in assembly debates by persons who do not represent a member state is without a precedent.

In a four-hour debate preceding the vote this afternoon, Israel's delegate had expressed his government's bitter opposition to legitimizing the PLO in one of the principal organs of the United Nations. Israel warned that this would encourage international terrorism.

The European Economic Community, which is engaged in a dialogue with Arab states, was split in today's poll. France, Ireland and Italy backed the recognition of the Palestinian organization. Britain, Belgium, Den-

mark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany abstained. Also among the countries that abstained were Australia, Burma, Canada, Iceland and various Latin American states.

The basis of today's assembly debate was a draft resolution that would invite "the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in the deliberations of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine."

The assembly is scheduled to discuss the Palestine question next month. The timing is meant to allow the Arab heads of state to review their strategy at a meeting in Rabat beginning Oct. 26.

The draft resolution to invite the Palestine Liberation Organization was sponsored by 71 states. Among them were all members of the 20-country Arab League except Jordan.

The PLO's claim to be the sole legitimate representative of close to two million Palestinians is challenged by King Hussein and the Jordanian government.

The non-Arab backers of the draft resolution included the Soviet Union, China and other Communist nations, black African countries and nonaligned states.

Fanfani, Premier 4 Times, Picked to Try Again

By Israel Shenter

ROME, Oct. 14 (AP)—With prospects dim for reconstitution of Italy's center-left coalition, Sen. Amintore Fanfani reluctantly accepted today the post of premier-designate.

Unanimous choice of the Christian Democratic party, which he heads, the 65-year-old former Premier set out promptly to win the support of the three other coalition parties—the Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans.

When President Giovanni Leone called him to the Quirinale Palace this morning and ratified the Christian Democrats' choice, Mr. Fanfani announced that he accepted "with the traditional reservations." Every new government has to win votes of confidence in both houses of parliament. In the present situation, however, reservations are not only traditional but realistic.

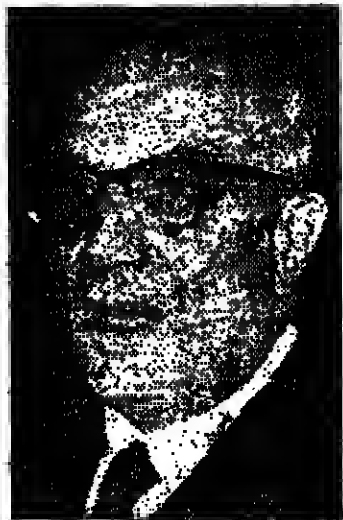
Extensive consultations have made it clear, as Mr. Fanfani said on leaving the quirinale,

that the parties are still far apart on proposals for how to deal with such pressing problems as Italy's inflation, unemployment and balance-of-trade deficits.

Since the 38th post-Fascist government, led by Premier Mariano Rumor, fell on Oct. 3, parties have been vying with one another to shift the blame for the political crisis.

'Thoroughgoing Changes'
The Christian Democrats have been pressing the Socialists to "thoroughgoing changes" in economic policy. The Socialists have been clamoring for easier credit for small and medium-size enterprises as well as action to slow price rises and guarantee employment. The Social Democrats have been insisting that the Socialists shun local alliances with the Communists. Meanwhile, the Republicans—who were not in the government but supported it in parliament—have said that they are interested in economic realities, not political skirmishing.

When Mr. Fanfani insisted on not becoming premier-designate without assurances of firm support from the coalition parties, President Leone last Thursday gave an "exploratory mandate" to Giovanni Spadolini, the Sen-



Amintore Fanfani

not becoming premier-designate without assurances of firm support from the coalition parties. President Leone last Thursday gave an "exploratory mandate" to Giovanni Spadolini, the Sen-

ate president. Mr. Spadolini reported the results yesterday to President Leone: The four parties were prepared to reconstitute the coalition, but their differences were as wide as ever.

Editorial Grumbling
This was what many political observers had expected him to discover, and there was considerable editorial grumbling about time wasted. La Stampa, the respected Turin daily, lambasted the stance of Mr. Fanfani, who cultivated his image as the man for the hour of Italy's gravest difficulties, but who wanted somebody else to remove the difficulties before he agreed that his time had come.

Mr. Fanfani finally dropped his insistence on assurances that his government have firm prospects for longevity. He announced today that, in view of the country's situation, "delays are not permitted."

Chosen in part because of his reputation for dynamism and energy, the premier-designate plunged quickly into consultations of his own. Confering first with

other leaders of his own party, the country's largest, he then began receiving the leaders of all the other parties, in an office in Palazzo Madama, the Senate building. He would like the heads of the other parties in an eventual coalition to be ministers in his cabinet, and he would also like to include technicians.

Premier Four Times
Although the country's plight seems more critical than usual, the routine of forming a government is familiar to Mr. Fanfani. He has been premier four times, first in 1954 and most recently in 1960, and he has held a variety of other government posts, notably the Foreign Ministry. Named senator for life in 1972, he has been his party's secretary since June, 1973. The party has agreed to his condition that he remain its head even if he finally succeeds in forming the new government.

If Mr. Fanfani fails, President Leone may dissolve parliament and call new elections—not normally scheduled till 1977. Or he may name a new premier-designate.

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Political and Economic

Russia Seen Reaping Benefits From Increase in Oil Prices

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT).—While the leaders of the Western world have been struggling against the impact of the higher cost of oil, the Soviet Union has welcomed the recent price increases by the cartel of producing countries on both economic and political grounds.

As an oil exporter itself, the Soviet Union has been reaping economic benefit in the form of

substantially higher oil revenues to help pay for imports of Western technology. The increased intake of foreign currency, in turn, has reduced Moscow's need for credits, in the view of some economic analysts.

In an apparent effort to take advantage of the favorable price situation, the Russians have been accelerating work on expanded oil-export facilities such as pipelines and tanker-loading terminals at ports on the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea. One pipeline nearing completion will carry Siberian oil to the harbor of Novorossiysk on the Black Sea.

Politically, Moscow has welcomed the quadrupling of oil prices because of what it perceives as a weakening of the grip of Western oil companies on Middle East resources. It has also pointed to the disarray in Western economies stemming from the sharply higher fuel costs as further evidence of weakness in the capitalist system.

Not Much Leverage

Although eager to turn the world oil situation to their advantage, the Russians are not believed to have much direct political leverage with the principal oil-producing countries.

The Soviet Union is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Moreover, most of the major producers, such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran and Venezuela, have been traditionally closer to the United States and other Western industrial countries than to the Soviet bloc. Egypt and Syria, where Soviet influence has been strongest, are not significant oil producers.

Soviet benefits from higher oil prices have been tempered by the fact that both the Soviet Union and its European allies have been importing increasing amounts of Middle East oil, presumably also at the higher prices.

Last year the Russians imported 14.7 million metric tons of oil, mainly from Iraq, while exporting 11.3 million. Although Eastern Europe still gets most of its oil from the Soviet Union, Moscow has been urging its allies in recent years to look to the world market for additional supplies.

The Soviet minister of the electric power industry, Pyotr Neporozhny, denied at news conferences during a visit to the United States last month that the Soviet Union was planning to take prompt advantage of the world price situation by sharply raising exports. He said the development of new fields would take time.

But in the Soviet Union at the same time, the press was reporting rapid progress on two major projects that were expected to enhance the country's oil-export potential.

At the Latvian port of Ventspils, the Soviet Union's principal oil terminal on the Baltic Sea, a new deep-water oil-loading pier is scheduled to go into operation at the end of this year. The terminal, accommodating large tankers, cost \$7 million (about \$8 million) and is expected to raise export capacity at Ventspils by 30 per cent. It is now about 15 million tons a year.

The other project is the 1,000-mile pipeline from Kuybyshev, on the Volga, to the Black Sea port of Novorossiysk, which handles 30 per cent of Soviet oil exports.

Mexico Urged By Leftists to Join Oil Cartel

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Leftist political party today urged that Mexico not only join the Middle East oil cartel, but also help establish a separate Latin American cartel to protect Mexico's new oil find against U.S. "imperialism."

The call for Mexico's entry into the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries coincided with reported U.S. plans to negotiate directly with Mexico on the new oil discovery in hopes of breaking the world oil cartel's leverage with the United States.

The Popular Socialist party, one of Mexico's four legal parties, said that in addition to joining OPEC, a "parallel" Latin American organization of oil-producing nations should be created in defense of our interests against the aggressive position of imperialism.

The newly discovered fields in southeastern Mexico are believed to contain so much petroleum that the total may not only outstrip the Venezuela oil fields, but even the richest in the Middle East.

1 Dies in S. Africa Riot

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—An African miner from Botswana was killed and 22 were injured in a fight between Basotho and Malawian workers at the East Rand gold mine near here last night, a company spokesman said today.



AT THE PALACE—A female interpreter and President Urho Kekkonen of Finland flank President Nikolai Podgorny of the Soviet Union as they enter the President's Palace in Helsinki yesterday. Mr. Podgorny is visiting Finland to help mark the 30th anniversary of the ending of the last Finnish-Soviet war.

Split Widens Among Palestine Guerrillas

BEIRUT, Oct. 14.—The split in the Palestinian guerrilla movement abruptly widened yesterday, even as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was visiting Middle East capitals to seek a peace settlement that would recognize rights for Palestinians.

According to reports from Iraq published here, that nation's ruling Baathist party and four militant Palestinian guerrilla organizations meeting in Baghdad denounced all current efforts for a negotiated Arab-Israeli settlement and called for a popular congress to elect a new Palestinian leadership.

The news was a shock to Palestinian supporters here who have been trying to paper over the split within the movement and thought that Iraq would help.

The Baghdad communiqué significantly broadens the confrontation between George

Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization, which claims to represent all of the Palestinian people.

The PFLP last month pulled out of the PLO executive committee, charging Mr. Arafat with conducting secret negotiations with U.S. officials.

The call by the Palestinian extremists for a "popular Arab congress" to organize opposition to any negotiated Middle East settlement came at the end of five days of meetings in Baghdad between the ruling Baathists and representatives of the PFLP, PFLP-General Command, the Iraqi-backed Arab Liberation

Front and the Popular Struggle Front.

These organizations are strongly opposed to any negotiations which recognize the existence of the State of Israel, which they are pledged to eliminate. They all are much smaller guerrilla organizations than el-Fatah, which Mr. Arafat heads in addition to his duties as leader of the PLO, the umbrella resistance group. But they command strong support among the younger fedayeen.

The Baghdad communiqué, carried by the official Iraqi News Agency, said that the militant grouping denounced all current efforts to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict as "imperialist, capitalist and defeatist."

The announcement seemed to refute effectively the claim by Mr. Arafat's PLO to be sole representative of the Palestinians. It follows published reports here that PFLP leader Habash was working to establish a Palestinian organization that would be a rival to Mr. Arafat's PLO. The announcement may indeed mark the emergence of such a group.

Lebanese officials were concerned that the rivalry could lead to a new outbreak of fighting in the refugee camps and guerrilla bases in Lebanon.

PFLP official spokesman Abou Sfar declared last week, "The PFLP is currently undertaking large-scale activity for the mobilization of the Palestinian masses."

Asked if this could lead to armed clashes, he replied, "After deciding to withdraw from the PLO executive committee, the PFLP made allowances for all eventualities—and I emphasize all eventualities."

Reports reaching here from Aden, which Mr. Habash visited last month before going to Baghdad, quoted him as planning to call a Palestinian congress in Baghdad to elect a new Palestinian national council, executive committee and central council, all currently controlled by the PLO.

Although the Baghdad communiqué published yesterday gave no date for such a congress, Mr. Habash's support has won the approval of Iraqi Vice-Chairman Saddam Hussein for such a meeting, contrary to the expectations of Mr. Arafat and other Palestinian leaders here.

© Los Angeles Times.

Simon, Russian Hold Broad Talks About Grain Deal

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (UPI).—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon said today that he had "extremely friendly" discussions with Soviet trade officials about a controversial U.S. grain sale to the Soviet Union blocked by President Ford.

"I would characterize our discussions as extremely friendly," Mr. Simon said of his meeting with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev.

Without going into details, he told newsmen that they had wide-ranging talks about the international and U.S. domestic grain situation.

"We had a very useful give and take on the issue for quite some time," Mr. Simon said. They conferred for more than three hours. The secretary declined to say whether he felt that the \$500-million wheat and corn deal would go through eventually.

Mr. Ford won agreement from two grain companies 10 days ago to delay the sale because of a disappointing harvest and the prospects of higher food prices.

Seventy-two of 82 countries with reliable population data showed a decrease in birthrates in the 1960s since the advent of oral contraceptives and other birth-control devices, according to a report by Dr. R. T. Ravenholt, the director of the Office of Population for the Agency for International Development.

He attributed the main cause of the birth decreases to expanded efforts by AID in birth-control programs in the developing countries. He cited statistics showing that countries with family-planning programs during the 1960s had significant birth decreases while countries without these programs did not.

Dr. Ravenholt contradicted John D. Rockefeller's stand at the World Population Conference in Bucharest, last August that family-planning programs in Third World nations were not working and that people's economic status must be raised before population growth will begin to subside.

"There is no evidence of this

Niarchos Reports Suicide Attempt By Stepdaughter

PARIS, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—The death last week of Mrs. Tina Niarchos, wife of Greek shipping magnate Stavros Niarchos, followed a suicide attempt by her daughter, Christina Onassis, Mr. Niarchos's office said in a statement here today.

Mrs. Niarchos died of an acute edema (accumulation of liquid) in the lung, the prosecutor's office announced here yesterday.

The statement from Mr. Niarchos's office said that Mrs. Niarchos's daughter by her marriage to Aristotle Onassis, had tried to commit suicide by taking an overdose of sleeping pills in London in August.

The statement was prompted by a report in a London newspaper alleging that Mrs. Niarchos had attempted suicide in London. "This information is completely false," Mr. Niarchos's office said.

It added that Miss Onassis, who last week demanded an autopsy on her mother, was treated in the Middlesex Hospital under the assumed name of Miss C. Danzi. The statement continued: "Once her daughter was out of danger, Mrs. Niarchos returned to the south of France very disturbed morally and physically by this new trial, after the death of her son, who was killed in a plane crash near Athens in January, 1973."

Birthrates Said to Drop in 72 of 82 Nations

By Sara Hansard

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The world's rate of population growth is declining, says a U.S. foreign aid official, because of the increased availability of birth control.

Seventy-two of 82 countries with reliable population data showed a decrease in birthrates in the 1960s since the advent of oral contraceptives and other birth-control devices, according to a report by Dr. R. T. Ravenholt, the director of the Office of Population for the Agency for International Development.

He attributed the main cause of the birth decreases to expanded efforts by AID in birth-control programs in the developing countries. He cited statistics showing that countries with family-planning programs during the 1960s had significant birth decreases while countries without these programs did not.

Dr. Ravenholt contradicted John D. Rockefeller's stand at the World Population Conference in Bucharest, last August that family-planning programs in Third World nations were not working and that people's economic status must be raised before population growth will begin to subside.

"There is no evidence of this

as all," he said. "There is a myth that they don't want help. The availability of all birth-control methods (including contraceptives, abortions and sterilization) is the key to what they do," he continued. When the availability of birth-control devices is the same, "the same proportion of women there as here will use contraceptives," he said.

Examples of areas with strong family-planning programs and declining birthrates he cited were Chile, Egypt, Hong Kong, South Korea, Réunion, Singapore and Taiwan.

Countries without family-planning programs whose birthrates either stayed the same or increased included Algeria, Brazil, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela and Syria.

The United States' birthrate also decreased in the 1960s. Dr. Ravenholt attributed this decrease to the "change in opportunity" for birth control and the legalization of abortions in some states. "The main source of excess fertility here is teen-age pregnancies," he said. In 1973 the U.S. birthrate was 14.9 per 1,000 people, and in 1974 it is expected to be 14, he said.

Dr. Ravenholt said that AID's family-planning programs rep-

resent the "foremost action of its kind during recent years." Half the money for United Nations population activities is provided by AID, as well as bilateral assistance for India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia, Tunisia and other countries.

Present Problem

The problem now, he said, is that funds are inadequate to supply contraceptives for everyone wanting them. He said the anti-abortion amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act pending in Congress now would limit these funds even more. In 1974 AID was allocated \$112.5 million. Improved economic and health status are among benefits to be gained from a decreased world population, he said.

Dr. Ravenholt also said he thinks that with continued family-planning assistance, the world birthrate could drop to 20 per 1,000 people by 1980, which would be an overall population growth of 1 per cent. The annual growth rate is presently 1.7 per cent.

The average birthrate among the world's 3.9 billion people is now 28 births per 1,000 persons. This means that this year the world's population is expected to increase by 68 million.

Socialist-Communist Meeting Called Off

French Leftist Alliance Showing Strain

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Oct. 14 (NYT).—The alliance between French Socialists and Communists was severely strained today when the Socialist party took umbrage at steady Communist party criticism and abruptly called off a joint policy meeting.

Cancellation of the meeting, which had been set for tomorrow, was quickly followed by a statement from Communist party leader Georges Marchais calling the Socialist action "blackmail," and saying the Communists would never give in.

These actions came amid rumors that pressure was building up within the Communist party Politburo to end the alliance with the Socialists. According to these reports, Mr. Marchais, one of the architects of the alliance, is getting increasing resistance from members of the Politburo who believe that the alliance is eroding Communist voter strength.

Mutual Suspicion

The differences between the two parties, who have never hidden their mutual suspicion although they have been allies for three years and have a common program for government, became public only last week. Following a poor showing in several by-election races, the Communists accused the Socialists of stealing Communist votes.

The Socialists played down the differences, but over the week-end the criticism continued, with Politburo member Roland Leroy calling the situation "gravely serious."

That Communist statement was followed today by the Socialist cancellation, with the Socialists "firmly rejecting the unwarranted allegations of the Communist party."

The Socialist-Communist alliance here has attracted considerable international interest as a test case for the viability of popular-front alliances or governments in general. Socialist party leader François Mitterrand's nomination in the May presidential election, with Communist support, gave considerable credibility to the alliance. A split now, or even a public quarrel unconcealingly patched up, would be a major political change.

Common Program

The Communists' weekend criticism was particularly aimed at a large meeting yesterday to which the Socialists invited several left-

ist groups known for their opposition to the left's common government program. The Communists long have been suspicious of Mr. Mitterrand's intentions of applying that program if elected. At that meeting, the Socialists again defined their plans for extensive plant self-management by workers if they come to power. Plant self-management is one of

the two points on which Com-

munist and Socialist differ

were so great that it was

out of the common pro-

gram when it was adopted three

ago. The Communist party

claims that self-management

lead to industrial anarchy.

Second major point of dis-

agreement was on a policy for

pean unity.

French Squeezed Out of Jobs Will Get Pay for a Full Year

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Oct. 14 (UPI).—French workers, under an agreement signed here today, will be guaranteed full salaries for an entire year if they lose their jobs because of economic recession.

The deal, signed by the employers' association and major trade unions, was believed to be among the most generous ever worked out in a capitalist country.

The pact fulfilled a major election promise which President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing made during his successful spring campaign.

It was not calculated to endear him to the employers' association or to the generally conservative sectors of the nation which gave him a razor-thin election victory over Socialist candidate François Mitterrand.

Making Up

But increasingly Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has been acting as a man more interested in making up for the basic conservatism of Georges Pompidou's presidency than in worrying about his own political future after his present term of office expires in 1981.

In economic terms, the deal confirmed the government's classic priority of maintaining employment over fighting inflation.

The ranks of those seeking jobs grew from 368,000 to 438,000 between August, 1973, and August, 1974—40% increase. U.S. statistics show that unemployment in France is a major public and government concern. During the same period, the rate of inflation was 14.5 per cent, compared to 11.2 per cent in the United States and 6.9 per cent in West Germany.

Under the deal, employers will

pay heavily for laying off workers because of an economic squeeze. Employers will pay 80 per cent of the increased cost of a special unemployment fund the workers will contribute to.

Technically, only 90 per cent of the formal wage will be paid—but in practice it is equivalent to the total take-home wage. Workers will be in the event of either individual or collective layoffs. The take effect in early 1975, to be funded by an initial 100 billion francs (\$200 million).

Whether this question of the gifts would affect the firmness of Mr. Rockefeller's judgment of the res committee. But, he "New questions have been thrown to the surface and ought looked into."

Valid Motivation Gov. Malcolm Wilson, a Republican who succeeded Rockefeller in New York now running for election governorship in his own defense Mr. Rockefeller's gifts, saying that the former did "valid motivation making them."

Democrats in both houses, however, had a language for the revelations several said that the disclosures now cast some doubt on Mr. Rockefeller's confidence.

Rep. Wayne Hays of Democratic chairman of House Campaign Committee said the nomination "must be serious trouble." Rep. Hays, appearing on television with Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, man of the Senate Committee, said that he "yet decided whether to vote against the nomination."

Other congressional sources said the trouble would be the nomination were carried next year and a new Senate Congress indication of this came today when former Sen. General Ramsey Clay is the Democratic challenger incumbent New York Sen. Javits, a Republican, said "seriously doubted" whether Rockefeller should be "vice-president, but he short of that, he vote against the nomination were casting a vote."

Likened to Watergate

LAS VEGAS, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Mr. Rockefeller today admitted responsibility for a deal book about him to form a committee to investigate the act of responsibility for Watergate. Mr. Rockefeller said that "at renewed hearings on Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation as president. He said that Mr. Rockefeller's apology about it was "very reminiscent of statement" in which Mr. Rockefeller said he would take responsibility for the Watergate affair.

"He [Mr. Rockefeller] apologized to the American people. Mr. Rockefeller said a reference. "What is needed complete statement of the

plan" proposed by Gordon Liddy, which called for electronic surveillance and ultimately led to the break-in.

Mr. Ben-Veniste said that the Watergate burglars entered Democratic party headquarters here for the first time on May 29, 1972, to use the national committee's telephones. He said that the reports obtained through those devices were eventually passed to Mr. Mitchell.

The burglars returned on June 17, 1972, to check some of the devices and photograph documents, and were arrested during that break-in, he said.

"In the hours following the arrest," Mr. Ben-Veniste told the jury, "word went across the United States, notifying high White House and Nixon campaign officials."

"We will show," the special prosecutor said, "that virtually the first thing the conspirators did was prepare a false statement denying that the Nixon campaign was involved in the burglary."

Mr. Ben-Veniste then described how the conspirators allegedly used their positions of power to hinder and mislead investigations by the FBI, the CIA and the Justice Department.

He told the jury that more than \$400,000 was secretly raised and paid to the burglars, adding, "This is the question, ladies and gentlemen, we ask you to keep in mind—Why were these payments made?"

Referring to the payments, Mr. Ben-Veniste charged that Mr. Nixon's close friend, Charles

Mr. Nixon does wish us to continue the representation and we will do it," said Deputy Assistant Attorney General Kevin Maroney.

If Mr. Nixon had refused the offer, the department would have participated as a friend of the court, "to insure the ongoing interests of the government," he told newsmen.

Former Attorneys General John Mitchell and Richard Kleindienst, former Nixon advisers H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, Charles Colson and John Dean 3d, former Assistant Attorney General Robert Marston and former acting FBI director Patrick Gray 3d are among the other Watergate figures named defendants in the suits.

Mr. Maroney said the department is arranging to defend them, too, although some may be represented only in their former official capacity. They would have to hire their own lawyers to defend them as individuals.

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U.S. Prosecution Opens Case In Trial of Top Nixon Aides

(Continued from Page 1)

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USAF Plane Missing MANILA, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Search was under way today for a U.S. Air Force weather reconnaissance plane, with six aboard, that disappeared in a typhoon-tracking mission the South China Sea.



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ing Ford's Contention

Use Unit's Report Doubts Did Rise of Food Output

By Dan Morgan

INGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The U.S. government's report that food production has risen following President Ford's call to farmers to increase output as part of the anti-inflation drive, released by a subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee, called "Malibus and contained a number of conclusions about the States' technical and limits on growing more

port also stated that er, energy and fertilizer short supply and added the world as a whole.

Unit Asks ft-Evaders' se in Tests

EX, N. D., Oct. 14 (UPI).—A Veterans of Foreign st here has suggested ft-evaders serve as pigs for medical ex-

Officials of Wells Post 1968 say that ave received no re- to their suggestion, they sent to President id the North Dakota sional delegation last

Cyril Solin said that sol was made before sident announced his of conditional am- ut he said the post- s by the suggestion. siondr. Leonard Buresh They could have at at us an acknowledge- We're sort of wonder- t happened."

ger Seeks ef for U.S. h Court

arren Weaver Jr. NGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI). with the heaviest ac- of unresolved cases Court history, Chief arren Burger called on and the legal profession to find a way to keep ally expanding work or control. e court's first decisions 74-75 term due tomer- chief justice said in a that there was "urgent some means to keep s work from the con- stractive expansion ex- in the past decade."

Initial conferences last let Justice Burger dis- justices passed on eals, motions and re- A they accept cases. It rat time that this figure 1,000 and it represent- ease of 45 per cent in ve years.

he past, Chief Justice voided endorsing any court-reform propos- id that the statistics ed "the serious need iousness."

us ago, a study group Prof. Paul Freund of rd Law School recom- establishment of a al Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court, i screen out all but a d of the most impor- and decide them with- ther appeal. ruate plan, developed mltitude of judges and sors and approved in the American Bar As- would give screening in limited areas to a w court. But its decid- ed to be forwarded to the Court for possible re-

Repeat Doubt

In their view, it is questionable whether new technology, new seed strains, more fertilizer, pesticides and irrigation projects could repeat the kind of dramatic gains of the last 30 years in the United States—a period when yields of such basic crops as corn, qu-

There is also concern that the weather has been underestimated by U.S. policymakers as a factor with profound impact on output. Some meteorologists say that there is evidence that the drought which damaged the corn crop in the Great Plains this summer may be a part of a cyclical period of bad weather.

Not all estimates are as entirely gloomy. Don Paarlberg, director of economics for the Agriculture Department, said in testimony before the subcommittee that the United States has the capacity to produce 9.1 billion bushels of corn and 2.3 billion bushels of wheat by 1985, compared with an estimated crop of 4.7 billion and 1.7 billion bushels respectively this year.

But even optimists agree that greater output and improved productivity will be far more expensive and tedious to achieve than in the past. Most farmland that was held out of production by the government during the surplus years of the 1960s is being cultivated again. Since 1972, when U.S. grain reserves dwindled because of enormous foreign purchases, some 40 million idle acres have been put back into crops.

Enormous Investment

Only about 428 million of the country's 2.3 billion acres of territory are used to grow crops. But economists say that the investment required to convert forests or barren or hilly pastureland to farmland is enormous. Mr. Paarlberg said that most promising irrigation projects to reclaim land are now completed and new ones will be costly.

According to Lester Brown, an economist with the private Overseas Development Council, water is in extremely short supply in many parts of the country. In rich wheat regions, farmers soon may have to compete for water with potential new producers of energy for the French independence program, he contends.

Because of these limitations, officials are counting mainly on increasing crop yields per acre to achieve the expanded production that President Ford wants. The House Agriculture subcommittee report spoke of a "throttling down" of research on livestock, fruits, vegetables, farm management, soil and land use. The report noted that there has been an inability to achieve technological breakthroughs recently. In key areas, scientists still have not been able to devise any commercially feasible way of producing more than one calf per cow a year.

Leading Farm Export

Also, scientists have not been able to achieve any dramatic rise in soybean yields, even though soybeans contain more protein than any other plant and are the country's leading farm export product. Manpower shortages in the countryside and the high prices of fertilizer also are problems which could limit dramatic production increases in the future. There is no question of the United States running out of food. Normally, the country exports a quarter of its corn crop, two-thirds of its wheat crop, close to half its soybean crop and 60 per cent of its rice crop. The question is how to satisfy U.S. consumers, commercial customers abroad and poor countries in need of cheap food to combat hunger—all in a period when the weather and limits on technology could both cause disappointments.

300 Are Arrested As Kenyans Vote

NAIROBI, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—More than 300 persons were arrested throughout Kenya today for various offenses as the nation voted to elect its second parliament since independence in 1963. Most of the arrests were of persons allegedly impersonating officers of polling stations, or trying to vote twice. There were 119 arrests in Nairobi and the rest were spread throughout the country's 4,000 polling stations. The only serious violence reported was in the Busia district, on the Ugandan border, where several persons were taken to a hospital after fighting broke out near a polling station and police and troops had to be called in.

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RIDING THE RANGE—Steve Ford, son of President Ford, doing his daily chores as a cowboy on the Lolo Trail Ranch where he works, near Missoula, Mont.

Experts Oppose Steps to Halt Rock Slides at Niagara Falls

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Oct. 14 (UPI).—After seven years of study that included shutting off Niagara Falls to get a closer look in 1969, an international board has concluded that fallen rock piled up at the bottom of the cataract should not be removed.

The engineers' study, of persistent erosion at the falls, concludes that the rock falls of 1931 and 1954, which left about 280,000 cubic yards of rock below the waterfall, comprise "a dynamic part of the natural condition of the falls, and the process of erosion and recession should not be interrupted."

The International Joint Commission, a Canadian-American body charged with responsibility for the Great Lakes interests of

AEC Abolished; Energy Research Unit to Be Set Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI).—President Ford has signed a law to abolish the Atomic Energy Commission and create the Energy Research and Development Administration, which could be the forerunner of a new cabinet department.

The legislation, signed in a Cabinet Room ceremony Friday, brings under one roof the energy research activities of the AEC, the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Science Foundation. The planned five-year budget for ERDA is more than \$10 billion.

Mr. Ford has 120 days in which to set up ERDA and a nuclear regulatory commission that will perform the licensing and regulatory duties of the AEC. The law also authorized establishment of an Energy Resources Council. Mr. Ford immediately signed an executive order creating the council and named Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton as its chairman.

The reorganization of energy research programs was a major step toward the administration's goal of creating a Department of Energy and Natural Resources that would absorb the present Interior Department.

Swiss Refuse Asylum To Chilean Refugees

BERN, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—The Swiss government has rejected 28 Chilean refugees' requests for political asylum and ordered them to leave the country.

The refugees, who fled from Chile following last year's military coup against President Salvador Allende, arrived in Switzerland last month from Romania.

The Swiss Federal Justice and Police Ministry said that they did not qualify for residence in Switzerland because they had already been granted asylum in another country.

...FLASH.... GEORGE V..... The magnificent new bar of the Hotel George V, which was inaugurated in April by Regine and Anja Lopez, has come justice to the enthusiasm of its sponsors. Today, it must be considered as the "new" rendez-vous spot for Parisians and foreigners alike.

She Campaigns Vigorously in Arkansas

Mills' Foe Confident of Election Victory

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 14 (AP).—Judy Petty, the Republican opponent of Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., says she is "completely, totally, absolutely optimistic" about her chances for defeating the veteran congressman next month.

The 30-year-old divorcee says the "Tidal Basin incident" in Washington last week involving Rep. Mills will be a factor in the election, "but not because I make it so."

Rep. Mills' car, in which he was a passenger, was stopped last Monday near the Tidal Basin of the Potomac River for traveling at high speed and with headlights out, according to police reports. Another passenger in the car, a woman later identified as a former stripper, leaped into the basin and had to be rescued by a policeman.

Many observers originally believed that Mrs. Petty would make a poor showing against Rep. Mills in the election. But her chances for topping the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee may have improved since the Washington incident.

Campaign Theme

She has maintained that the Mills run-in with police is a personal matter, not a campaign issue. She has concentrated her drive against Rep. Mills, 65, on alleged campaign contributions—especially from dairy interests.

"Wilbur Mills is up to his knees in sour milk," Mrs. Petty said. Pretending a slip-of-the-tongue, she occasionally refers to her opponent as "Wilbur Milk." Cartoonists, taking the theme, have shown a Mills-faced cat licking cream from its whiskers.

The Senate Watergate committee report says that more than \$80,000 was illegally given from corporate assets of dairy groups to "draft Mills" organizations which operated in 1971 and 1972 before Rep. Mills said he was running for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mrs. Petty has campaigned much more vigorously than Rep. Mills, who has hardly put in appearances that could be construed as campaign ventures. In one week, she made 26 stops in one county and met factory shifts around the clock.

'My Special Interest'

Her theme has been, "My only special interest is you." She has accused Rep. Mills of doing little in his Ways and Means Committee post to rid the nation of inflation and what she

'55 Resolution Repealed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—The House has voted to repeal a 19-year-old resolution authorizing the President to use U.S. forces if necessary to defend Taiwan and the Pescadores.

'Static and Unnatural'

The board said: "It seems quite wrong to make the falls static and unnatural, like an artificial waterfall in a garden or a park, however grand the scale."

It also reported "stabilizing the natural process of erosion. To stop this process would be to deny future generations the anticipation and spectacle of continuing movement and change brought about by geologic forces." The safety measures recommended included moving back existing tourist railings at Prospect Point on Goat Island, a warning system which would alert tourists to the danger of impending rock falls and realignment of footpaths and stabilization of the cliffs in the lower walking areas.

Hungry Gather In Bangladesh

DACCA, Oct. 14 (AP).—Communities of starving people are increasing around 4,400 soup kitchens established by the government to fight famine caused by the recent floods in Bangladesh, according to newspaper reports yesterday.

The reports are said that more than three million people are being fed by the government, but said death from starvation has continued to rise throughout the country.

According to the latest estimates, Bangladesh has a shortage of about three million tons of grain due to the flood damage. The government hopes foreign grain deliveries due at Chittagong early next month will keep Bangladesh going through the present emergency, until the rice harvest in early December, the papers said.

Unified Air Force Command Set Up by NATO in Germany

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The NATO allies are gradually repairing a weak command link connecting allied air forces on the northern and southern flanks of West Germany in a way that American defense officials believe will greatly enhance the air power of the alliance.

After considerable political bickering, the allies have agreed to establishment of a new command known as "Headquarters, Allied Air Force, Central Europe." The headquarters will provide the first centralized control over allied air power in the German sector.

Palermo Police In Tax Slip-Up

PALERMO, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Palermo police are somewhat embarrassed.

One of their chief assignments was to hunt for motorists who failed to pay a national surtax by the Sept. 30 deadline. As it turned out, the city failed to pay that same surtax on its own police patrol cars.

City officials explained that red tape delayed the allocation of 4.3 million lire (\$8,500) for the surtax payment. As a penalty for missing the deadline, the city will now have to pay twice that sum.

Wall Street Lawyer Charged in Larceny

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (UPI).—A former partner in a large Wall Street law firm has been charged with misappropriating more than \$1.5 million in fees paid his firm.

Joel Dolkart, a former partner in Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, one of the country's 20 largest law firms, was arraigned last week in Manhattan Criminal Court on charges of grand larceny, forgery, criminal possession of forged instruments and falsification of business records. Mr. Dolkart, 58, was dismissed by his firm last month. He pleaded not guilty and was released on his own recognizance.

Unified Control

The new command is to work out common operating procedures so that a pilot would have no difficulty shifting from one flank to the other. But, more important, the relatively small command of some 370 persons will provide unified control over the various allied air forces, which, as one air force general observed, "never really talk to each other."

Somewhat reluctantly, the British finally agreed that the new command would be headed by an American. Gen. John Vogt, who is also commander of the Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, The British were given the operations post, which they wanted. The deputy commander will be a German, and the other posts will rotate between the Belgians and the Dutch.

Creation of the new command is the political ingredient in what air-force generals are beginning to describe as "a potential revolution" in allied air power. The other ingredients are technological developments that air force officials believe will greatly enhance the effectiveness of allied air power in stopping an armored assault by Soviet-bloc forces.

Cosmos-687 Launched

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (AP).—The Soviet Union has launched the 687th earth satellite in the Cosmos series, Tass reported Friday.

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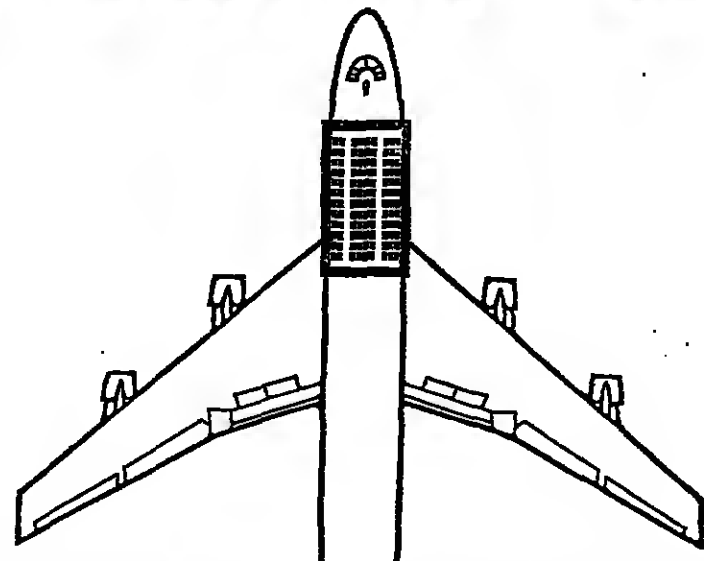
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When Ankara Can Fulfill Role

Turks Get EEC Assurance on Eventual Full Membership

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community today reassured Turkey that the way is clear for it to become a full member of the community as soon as it can accept the obligations of a member.

The message was delivered by French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, president of the EEC Council of Ministers.

K. Called Cool to EEC, Canada Ties

By David Haworth
BRUSSELS, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Taking its cue from the United States, the EEC is obstructing its relations with the EEC's Economic Community. The EEC wants to negotiate a preferential trade agreement with the EEC and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau is to discuss it in Brussels Oct. 25.

Long Britain's EEC partners, Germany, France and Italy, are exploratory talks with the EEC soon after Mr. Trudeau's visit.

U.S., Poland Set \$1-Billion Trade As Goal by 1976

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek ended a six-day official visit to the United States yesterday with official promises of a mutual trade goal of \$1 billion by 1976 and \$2 billion by 1980.

The White House issued a joint U.S.-Polish communiqué calling the talks and meetings held between Mr. Gierek and U.S. officials "friendly and businesslike."

The statement said that there was a "mutual desire to expand and strengthen the relations between Poland and the United States."

Mr. Gierek arrived last Tuesday and talked with President Ford. The two signed joint statements for broadening U.S.-Polish relations and for development of economic, industrial and technological cooperation.

It was agreed, according to the joint statement, to establish working relationships between the U.S. and Polish chambers of commerce and to further develop cultural and scientific cooperation and contacts between the American and Polish peoples.

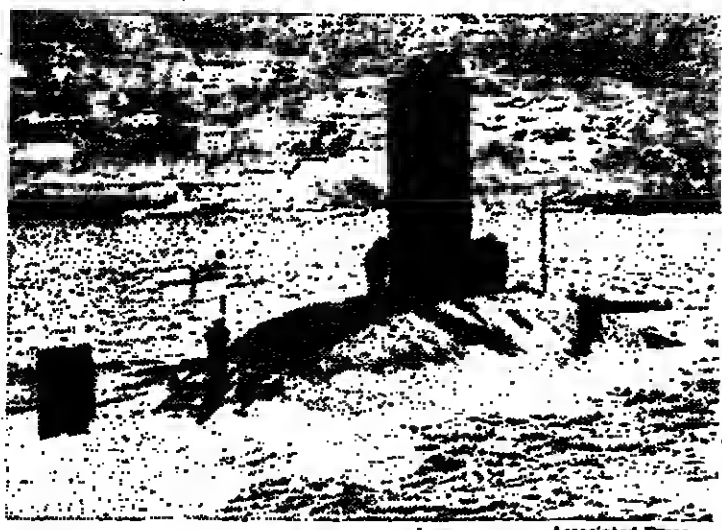
Japanese Sign Pact On Thalidomide Issue

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (AP).—The families of a group of thalidomide victims signed a compromise agreement yesterday under which the government and a pharmaceutical firm are to pay more than \$20 million in compensation for the birth of deformed babies to users of the drug in Japan.

The dispute ended nine years after the plaintiffs filed a joint lawsuit against the Health and Welfare Ministry and Dai-Nippon Pharmaceutical Co. of Japan, which sold the German-made tranquilizer. The terms of the agreement call for the defendants to pay a maximum of \$153,333 for the most serious cases, \$110,000 for less serious cases and \$33,333 for the least serious. About 900 victims are believed still living in Japan.

Fire Injures 12

STERDAM, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Explosion and fire today at a hell synthetic rubber plant killed one person and injured 12 others, five seriously, a man said.



PORT OF CALL.—The British nuclear submarine Warspite arriving in Simonstown, South Africa, yesterday.

British-S. African Sea Games Stir Up Storm in Parliament

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Eleven warships of the British Navy arrived at the Cape of Good Hope today to start a 14-day visit for joint exercises with the South African Navy and Air Force.

The fleet included the nuclear submarine Warspite. British Vice-Adm. H.C. Leach said at a news conference that the object of the exercises was "improving the fighting efficiency" of the forces.

The British ships' visit coincides with fresh speculation by the South African media that the re-election of Prime Minister Harold Wilson with an overall majority in Parliament signaled a cooling of relations between Pretoria and London.

The British force is here under the Simonstown naval base agreement between South Africa and Britain. The base is equipped to handle nuclear submarines and is strategically placed to guard the Cape sea route.

Leftist Editor Freed From Jail by Lisbon

LISBON, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—The editor of an extreme leftist newspaper, Jose Saldanha, was freed from a military prison last week after being held four months without charges.

The government said in a brief communiqué that Mr. Saldanha, editor of *Luta Popular* (People's Struggle), organ of the Maoist Portuguese Proletariat, was released on the orders of the armed forces general staff. He was arrested in early June and his newspaper was later closed.

Solzhenitsyn Says Aide Faces Trial

ZURICH, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—A Soviet dissident who helped exiled author Alexander Solzhenitsyn provide money for families of political prisoners in Russia has been summoned to stand trial this week, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said here.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn said that Alexander Ginzburg has been told to appear in court tomorrow on a charge of violating the terms of a probation order. Mr. Ginzburg, 37, was put on probation last April for six months "completely arbitrarily and without any legal basis," Mr. Solzhenitsyn said.

17 Villagers Slain by Reds In Cambodia

Machine Guns Fired At Random Into Huts

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 14 (AP).—About 100 Khmer Rouge insurgents invaded a hamlet 10 miles west of Phnom Penh today and killed 17 villagers, field reports said. Other rebels fired rockets at the capital's airport and radio station.

Villagers told newsmen that the guerrilla band infiltrated Ta Phnom hamlet at midnight, fired machine guns at random and threw grenades into the thatched huts of sleeping villagers. They said nine villagers were wounded in addition to the dead and many huts were burned.

The raid apparently was intended to provide cover for an other insurgent team that fired 10 rockets at Pochentong airport and a nearby government radio communications center five miles from Phnom Penh. Neither was hit, but seven civilians were reported wounded.

It was the first rocket attack on the airport since February. In another development, the military command said, government forces recaptured the town of Eoh Thom, on the South Vietnamese border 25 miles south of the capital.

Salmon Bars 2 Newsmen

SAIGON, Oct. 14 (NYT).—Two foreign correspondents, Jean-Claude Pomonti of *Le Monde* and Sydney Schanberg of *The New York Times*, have been denied permission to enter South Vietnam.

Officials in the government press office said the two journalists had been denied visas and placed on a blacklist. No reason was given.

Mr. Pomonti had been barred from the country from April to October, 1973. His book *"La Rage d'etre Vietnamien"*, just published in Paris, was thought to have been one reason for the new government action.

Mr. Schanberg, who is based in Singapore, had also been denied a visa previously after writing articles that documented the retreat, in disarray, of government forces during the 1973 Communist offensive.

Foreign Minister Under Attack No Pact to Let A-Arms In, Japan Diet Told

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura came under vigorous attack in the Diet (parliament) today as members of his own and opposition parties sought to determine whether the United States has brought controversial nuclear weapons into Japan.

Despite growing evidence that the United States has placed such weapons here, Mr. Kimura calmly asserted that "there is no written or verbal agreement" allowing the United States to bring nuclear arms into Japan without the permission of the Japanese government.

Mr. Kimura also said, "Ships that come into Japanese territory do not carry nuclear weapons." He added, "It is our government's basic stand that unless there is prior consultation, no nuclear weapons are brought into Japan."

Yet a national security memorandum for circulation within the U.S. government in 1969 clearly stated that there was a "transit agreement" between Japan and the United States that permitted the United States to bring nuclear weapons into Japan temporarily, but not to deploy them here.

U.S. Switches Stand

The United States, moreover, has switched its stand over whether the transit agreement exists. When reports about it first appeared in April, 1971, the State Department categorically denied that it existed.

News reports from Washington today, however, said the present State Department position was neither to confirm nor to deny the existence of the agreement.

Further, crewmen of the aircraft carrier *Midway*, currently in the port of Yokosuka, down the bay from Tokyo, have reportedly asserted that the ship carries nuclear weapons and have made their point with considerable detail about the appearance of the

British Flights Canceled

LONDON, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—British Airways canceled almost 200 European and domestic flights today from London's Heathrow Airport because of a 4-day-old dispute with engineering supervisors.

bombs and the security measures taken to guard them.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, asked about this evidence today, replied, "I still categorically deny that such a transit agreement exists. We don't have any doubt there is no such agreement."

Without Permission

Mitsuo Kuroda, whose rank is equivalent to assistant secretary of state, was asked whether it was possible that the United States was bringing nuclear weapons into Japan without the Japanese government's permission.

Referring to a statement last Friday in which Acting Secretary of State Robert Ingersoll said that the United States "adheres" to its "undertakings" with Japan, Mr. Kuroda said, "We believe in what the official of the United States State Department said."

The conservative party which has ruled Japan for most of the postwar period has asserted for years that no American nuclear

16 Are Injured In Bombing of 2d Tokyo Firm

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (AP).—Unknown bombers attacked the offices of a second Japanese corporation today, but the casualty toll was held to 16 injured because many employees had been evacuated after the first of four telephone warnings to Mitsui and Co., a trading firm.

The explosion in a third-floor corridor of an eight-story office building occurred as police and company officials searched for the bomb.

On Aug. 30 an explosion—estimated by police as 10 times bigger—in front of the offices of Mitsubishi Ltd. killed eight persons and injured more than 300.

There was no immediate link between the two blasts. The police said that they never had heard of the organization mentioned by the man who telephoned today's warnings—the "Organization for Development of the Asian Continent."

Responsibility for the Mitsubishi bombing was claimed by a group that identified itself in a statement as "The Wolf."

arms have been brought into Japan.

The ruling Liberal Democratic party has said that to do so would be to violate Japan's three non-nuclear principles—of not making, not acquiring and not permitting nuclear weapons in Japan.

Nuclear Allergy

The opposition leftist parties, capitalizing on the "nuclear allergy" of the Japanese, have tried to make a political issue of this whenever possible.

The current issue, which appears to be blowing up into a political storm, began when Rear Adm. Gene Laroque, retired, testified before a congressional committee in Washington that American warships did not unload their nuclear arms when they called at Japanese ports.

The Japanese government fears that the opposition may fan the issue enough to force the cancellation of President Ford's scheduled trip here on Nov. 18, much as anti-American riots forced the cancellation of a scheduled visit by President Eisenhower in 1960.

In the heated questioning in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the parliament's lower house, the nuclear issue consumed the full three and a half hours of the session. It is rare for any one subject to take up so much time.

Chou Receiving No Visitors

PEKING, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, back in the hospital with a heart ailment, has been told by doctors not to receive any visitors, Australian Deputy Prime Minister Jim Cairns said here yesterday.

But Mr. Cairns said he had learned from Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang that the 76-year-old Premier's condition had not worsened.

Mr. Chou left the hospital on Sept. 30 to attend a reception marking the regime's anniversary and was given a warm ovation for a short but vigorous address. He returned to the hospital immediately and has not seen any foreign dignitaries since.

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The Wake of Watergate

It is a curious fact that in the wake of Watergate Congress and the American people are concentrating on the corruption that money can impart to politics, when in fact the root corruption of Watergate was one of power. But there were enough revelations of the misuse of money in campaigns to provide a reasoned incentive for the sweeping reform bill which Congress has passed to make presidential elections a matter of public financing, and severely restricting private contributions in other areas.

The case of the vice-presidential nomination of Nelson Rockefeller, however, and the articulate concern over his use of money, especially gifts and loans to political associates, is another matter. For everyone knew Mr. Rockefeller was very rich, throughout a political career that goes back through many campaigns, many elections as governor of New York, and several significant efforts to achieve the presidency. The same, differing only relatively, was true of the Kennedys.

There was a considerable degree of criticism of the fact that such men had an obvious advantage in entering politics, with their second or third generation wealth behind them, over the upwardly mobile young politician who had his family's cupboard to think about and who had to seek initial campaign revenues outside the family coffers. But on the whole, the voters tend to judge the Kennedys and the Kennedys who sought public office on other grounds. Now, thanks to a number of factors, including the investigations permitted under the

25th Amendment, the Watergate syndrome and simple politics, the whole question of wealth and office-seeking is under intense scrutiny.

No one charges Nelson Rockefeller with anything illegal, either with the possession of his money or the use of it. In fact, a good deal of the present argument over his gifts begins to sound like the reduction to absurdity of the question of what a rich man is to do with his money. If he uses it solely for his own pleasures, he is a playboy; if he does not spend it all, he is penurious. If he gives it to worthy causes, through foundations, the foundations themselves are viewed with suspicion. And if he gives some to friends and fellow workers—is that human generosity, a contribution to public service, or an effort to exert power?

For money—and this goes back to Watergate—is power, and power has a potential peril to the community. But there is also a potential for good, and unless the rich are to be excluded from society and banished to expensive watering places to clip coupons in the company of their own kind, the criterion must be not whether the power exists but how it is used. There are other alternatives of course, one of which the British Labor party has threatened—to tax them till the pips squeak. But that involves other risks, to incentive and to imaginative investment, and it is not one that exists in the United States today. Nelson Rockefeller has used his money to good purpose, in the community interest, and to blame him for that at this late day in a distinguished career performs no useful purpose.

Exit Mr. Jaworski

After nearly a year of exemplary performance as special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski is leaving office under conditions that border on desertion of duty. Too many strands of the legal tangle left by the Nixon presidency remain unraveled to justify Mr. Jaworski's assertion that his task is largely finished now that the jury in the Watergate cover-up trial has been chosen and sequestered. Indeed, some of the statements made by the special prosecutor in his letter of resignation will contribute to making Watergate's final unraveling difficult, if not impossible.

He was appointed in the wake of the "Saturday Night Massacre" in circumstances requiring exceptional integrity, independence and legal professionalism. Mr. Jaworski supplied that and more. He took over a deeply shaken staff, kept it together and moved ahead almost without missing a step. Under his leadership, major prosecutorial decisions were made which—with the large exception of permitting former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst to plead guilty to a misdemeanor—seemed judicious and appeared to serve the overriding interest of bringing to public knowledge and prosecution the perpetrators of the most serious crimes of the Nixon administration. He persevered all the way to the Supreme Court in his quest for tapes and documents relating to the cover-up and thus was a major factor in terminating Mr. Nixon's presidency.

But Mr. Jaworski has been unwilling to challenge the validity of the Nixon pardon or use the advantages of his office to the fullest in preparing for the Congress the complete report of Mr. Nixon's malfeasance in office. On his emphatic letter to Attorney General Saxbe declining to test the legality of the pardon, Mr. Jaworski struck a note

of certitude on a very dubious proposition. It is not at all clear that his charter is not broad enough to test Mr. Ford's use of the pardoning power. It is at least arguable that the President's act was an unwarranted intrusion on the special prosecutor's authority and subject to legal challenge.

Mr. Jaworski's reluctance to report to Congress on a completed investigation of Mr. Nixon is an even more dubious position. It is quite clear that he is required to submit a final report to Congress and there appears to be no reason whatsoever—other than Mr. Jaworski's reluctance to do so—to exclude from that report all of the details of the special prosecutor's investigations of Mr. Nixon's conduct.

Having taken those positions, Mr. Jaworski has created an atmosphere in which a decision by his successor to take either of those actions is bound to be highly controversial. And, in withdrawing at this stage of the investigation, Mr. Jaworski has made highly unlikely the selection of someone of a stature similar to his own or that of Archibald Cox, the original Watergate special prosecutor. Although Henry Ruth, Mr. Jaworski's deputy and preferred successor, is a man of ability and integrity, his appointment would not replace the moral authority which Mr. Jaworski built up during his tenure and which he squandered by his untimely resignation.

While Mr. Jaworski deserves the nation's thanks for the job he did, there can be no applause for the job he left undone or for the manner in which he failed to do them. The plain fact is that the job he was appointed to do is not yet done and he considerably reduced the likelihood that it ever will be.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Revival of the West

The critical dilemmas confronting the United States, the industrial nations and the world as a whole, in the last quarter of the 20th century, center on problems that are essentially economic—energy, money, food, population, resources, trade, and "stagnation."

Yet, to define these problems as economic may be something of a misperception. For their solutions almost certainly lie much more in a fundamental restructuring of politics and institutions than in application of the traditional laws of economics.

Secretary of State Kissinger's fresh appraisal of the world's future prospects—in his long, philosophic interview with James Reston, focuses attention on the crucial need to shape "a new international structure" that recognizes the increasing interdependence of Western Europe, Japan and the United States. Otherwise, he believes, "The Western civilization that we know is almost certain to disintegrate."

We share Kissinger's belief that this country and its allies must find "a way of not just overcoming the current economic crisis, but turning it into something positive by understanding the responsibilities they share

for each other's progress and for developing cooperative policies that are explicitly directed toward world interests."

During the so-called "Year of Europe," Kissinger's efforts to create a new Atlantic structure clashed with West Europe's new "national and regional sense of identity." But the frustration of that endeavor does not diminish the need for a united Europe operating in cooperation with the United States. Only by organizing the industrial nations in support of common policies and common action can the problems of the less developed countries be dealt with adequately and peace with the Communist world be made secure.

For a generation, Americans have been sold international programs on the basis that they would end U.S. involvement; but the interdependence of the advanced countries has now reached a point that requires Americans to face the fact that their involvement in the world is a permanent affair.

The intelligent management of interdependence and the development of the international institutions this will require is the central challenge of our time.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 15, 1899

CAPETOWN—The Boer attack on Mafeking has started. The railroad has been cut to the south of the town. There have been heavy losses reported on both sides. The fighting is heavy and continuous. The British forces are commanded by Col. Baden-Powell and some anxiety is felt for his position as the enemy's artillery is much heavier, but according to the latest reports he is still master of the area.

Fifty Years Ago

October 15, 1924

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Illinois, which tied for first place in the Western Conference last year, should be the class of the field in the present season, according to Knute Rockne, coach of the Notre Dame gridsters. According to Rockne, Red Grange, the speedy back who is still with the Illinois team this year, has not slowed down and should be in top form this year, making the Illini a very tough team to beat.



Sweet Music for the Kremlin

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The nightmare which Henry Kissinger says fills him with a sense of inevitable tragedy is like sweet music to some of those watching the world from the Kremlin.

In his interview with James Reston of The New York Times, Kissinger spoke of the "almost certain" disintegration of Western civilization, unless its member nations recognized their interdependence in today's economically troubled, inflation-ridden world. In a speech Leonid Brezhnev made at almost the same time, the Soviet leader diagnosed the "symptoms of the disease of capitalism of our time"—galloping inflation, acute economic crisis, falling production and rising unemployment.

The crisis of Western democracy, he said, was "speeding up the disintegration of the political machinery of capitalist rule." Capitalism was finding that it was unable to answer the demands of time. To Brezhnev, all this was "unavoidable" because it stemmed from the "very nature of capitalism." Other Soviet spokesmen have filled in the details of the picture he paints so broadly, and have looked forward happily to the final collapse of capitalism.

Old Dreams

For some time past, Brezhnev left all such talk to the hardliners who could not easily forget the old dreams of world revolution, such as Poliburo member Mikhail Suslov and Boris Ponomarev. The Soviet model of the coming world crisis has it that capitalism's economic troubles must cause it to attack the workers' living standards. The proletariat would retaliate, which would make the capitalist moneybags enlist the forces of Fascism. In the confrontations that followed, either Communists or Fascists would prevail, which could lead to civil war and to international tensions which might result in wider wars.

Compare this with Kissinger's nightmare. His orderly mind has conceptualized the tragic progression, starting with a series of regional rivalries that would lead, first, to attempts by each region to maximize its own special advantages. This would lead "inevitably" to tests of strength, which would aggravate the domestic crises of the countries involved. These, in turn, would bring about "authoritarian" regimes, whether Fascist or Communist, he does not say, but presumably the first in some cases and the second in others.

The next stage would see international crises between these regimes, and "probably" military confrontations—but even without such confrontations, Kissinger says, "systemic" crises similar to those of the 1920s and 1930s are bound to be repeated. This is not quite the order in which Moscow sees it happening, but it is all there. We are all Marxists now—almost.

Different Marxists

But there are revolutionary Marxists, and evolutionary Marxists. Kissinger says that Communist state control is incompatible with the present needs of human organization, and that the Communist system will therefore change without any action by the United States—provided there is no foreign danger which would be invoked to impose regimentation.

The gap in the Kissinger interview, unavoidable in the give and take of question and answer, can be filled in from a speech just made by one of his top aides, Winston Lord, head of policy planning at the State Department.

In a cogent, delicately balanced presentation, regrettably overshadowed by the publicity attending Kissinger's massive discourse, Lord has pulled together all the threads left dangling by his master. The long-term "capitalization" for which Kissinger cannot now afford much time is provided by Lord's team.

Are reports of the death of Communist doctrine, Lord asks, greatly exaggerated? We cannot be sure, he says, that future Communist leaders will remain as constructive as those of the present. He fears they might act again as leaders of "revolutionary" states to disrupt the international system—perhaps in the way implied by their expectations of benefits to be derived from the West's crisis given at the outset of this column. Lord recalls that, for a generation, brief moments of improved relations with the Soviet Union gave way to prolonged periods of confrontation. This does not lead him to question détente, but to call for efforts to make it "irreversible"—which is what Brezhnev says his own main aim is.

But the aim of Brezhnev's mili-

tary, as of the military elsewhere, is to build up ruthlessly the nation's strength against any possible future threat. The crisis of capitalism, a Soviet general wrote in February, is approaching a time when, "at any moment, a situation may arise in some link of the capitalist system which will clear the way for fundamental revolutionary transformations."

He couples this with a call for improvements in the Soviet military posture. The Soviet Union, he says, must be prepared for "any turn" in world events. Such as, perhaps, the need to support the Communist side in a civil war with Fascists, or to deter the United States from helping a democratic regime threatened by Communist revolutionaries.

The confrontations which both Brezhnev and Kissinger foresee as a possible consequence of the West's crisis may lead them to press for arms limitation and reduction, but there are others, on both sides, who will find in these omens a powerful argument for the stepping up of the arms race.

© Victor Zorza, 1974.

Unfinished Business of Watergate

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—There was a picture in the paper the other day of Archibald Cox perched on one of the bridges over the River Cam, in Cambridge, England, where he is teaching this year. In the background were the laws and glorious buildings that make Cambridge seem so serene, so detached from the troubles of the world. Looking at that scene, one wondered what the academics there make of this professor who brought down a president.

It is a year since Cox said "no" to President Nixon's order that he stop trying to get any more White House tapes and documents. In doing so, he knew he would be dismissed as Watergate special prosecutor. He feared that the whole effort to reassert the supremacy of law in this country might fail. It did not, because his demonstration of character made the country understand what was at stake.

How long ago it all seems, that weekend in October, 1973. When a special prosecutor resigns, now, there is no earthquake. But Leon Jaworski's decision to leave is still an occasion to reflect on the special prosecutor's office and its unfinished business.

Haig's Call

A word first about Leon Jaworski. He took the job under unfavorable circumstances. Because he was the Nixon administration's choice, some naturally suspected he would be soft. Nixon clearly hoped so. When Gen. Alexander Haig telephoned to offer the job, he told Jaworski that the country faced "a revolutionary situation." The Nixon White House thought Jaworski's function was to damp down the firestorm over the Cox dismissal.

Jaworski was in fact no crusader. He was a cautious man, and deeply respectful of the presidency. He advised the Watergate grand jury not to indict Nixon. He was reluctant to prosecute Nixon after the resignation, and he was probably just as happy to be relieved of the responsibility of decision by the pardon. But his natural conservatism made it all the more telling when Jaworski stood up for the law against White House maneuvers, as he so honorably did. His in-

sistence on pressing the issue of the subpoenas for White House tapes to resolution in the Supreme Court played a crucial part in bringing on last summer's denouement. It is no wonder that Richard Nixon is reported to have trouble now in speaking the name Jaworski.

The main work of the special prosecutor's office—the investigation and prosecution of the many crimes of Watergate—is now well in hand. The pending investigations, notably those into Nixon's tax practices and his use of campaign money from Howard Hughes and others, should be concluded before long.

Inform the Public

The duty that remains to be completed is informing the public. When the original charter was written for the special prosecutor, making reports to Congress and the public was pointedly listed as one of his responsibilities. Cox explained at the time that it was as important to know why someone was not prosecuted as to know that someone else was. We still need to know the reasons for some decisions—why, for example, former Attorney General Kleindienst's lie was handled so gently.

Another six months or so should be enough to wind up the investigations and pending cases and write the final report. For that period it will be important to have a genuinely independent person in charge—presumably Henry S. Rush Jr., who has been deputy to Cox and Jaworski. Then it will be safe to wind up this extraordinary office and let the Justice Department handle any tag ends.

But there is one other part of the business that requires urgent attention. That is publication of the full record of Watergate. President Ford's pardon of Nixon cut short the ordinary legal process of bringing out the evidence. Whether Nixon will ever be subject to questioning in the cover-up trial is in doubt. The special prosecutor's office is concerned about including in its report an accusatory section about someone who is not going to be prosecuted.

For all those reasons it is important to consider the problem

Peter Lennor

From London:

The immediate issue...

is what is going to happen to Edward Heath.

LONDON—Now that the Labor party is back in office, with a shaky overall majority of three, the immediate issue—which is fascinating to the public—is not what Harold Wilson plans to do to counter inflation, but what is going to happen to Edward Heath. The tall, rigid musician and yachtsman with the sharp nose and the shark smile, and the celebrated vibrating shoulders (his substitute for laughing) has now led the Conservative party to three election defeats out of four, and the Tories are practically unanimous in accepting that he has to go as party leader.

Yesterday the powerful Tory 1922 committee met to work out a strategy. It replaced the Tories' old, solid, safe base of a large majority in the House of Commons, which will allow them, going about it circumspectly, since Ted Heath is a man of enormous self-confidence and angry will. If it is done well he will probably become shadow foreign minister with the appropriate task of keeping a critical eye on Mr. Callaghan's attempt to dislodge Britain's position in the Common Market. If it is done badly Ted Heath's political career may be over.

The mystery of Edward Heath is how this son of a small-time builder ever became leader of the aristocratic Conservative party. It is even more mysterious when the records reveal that at almost every stage of his career the Tories also wondered how he had got there and displayed an ineffectual will to get rid of him.

The Tories can only tolerate failure in amiable, bungling leaders like Sir Alec Douglas-Home, although they prefer their leader to be an entertaining villain like Harold Macmillan who prided himself on doing the exact opposite of what he said.

In politics Heath is a curiosity: a proletarian without the common touch; a music lover without apparent personal passion; an academic responsible for the revolutionary action of dragging a traditionally jingoistic country "into Europe," but who has never been capable of articulating any imaginative reasons for his action. He is a man apparently of shrewd principle who never exhibited any distress at having to go against his own principles. Doggedly opposed to government intervention, when that great symbol of British opulence and stability, Rolls Royce, came looking for financial aid, he took it into public ownership.

His private life is little short of bizarre, but not in the exotic sense. His followers would probably have wept with joy if he had been found with a cancer badge in the bath at Trafalgar Square.

Far from being endowed with the social graces, he is rigid in company, and, even among his close colleagues at 10 Downing

Street was given to disconcerting incoherent silences which were quite distinct from the kind of staccato, monosyllabic barking his peers were familiar with in the exclusive London clubs.

It was typical of him that when he took up the gentleman's pursuit of yachting to "relax" (the age of 50 he did not subscribe to the notion that it was just sport; he did it to win). Edward Heath began his career the traditional way by going to Oxford, but on a music scholarship instead of one of the traditional scholarships granted on the strength of minimal skills learned on the playing fields of public schools. At the age of 25 he swapped into Parliament on a majority of 133 votes and showed some favoritism by Churchill, who made him assistant party whip. Eight years later, when he became prime minister, and it was Heath's severe and stubbornness that helped the party win a second election, he was made chief whip when A. J. A. Eden became prime minister. He remained chief whip and Macmillan was later made minister for labor. It was here, his nine months of office he played the intolerance and lack of sympathy with trade unionists which was to reach its climax in the confrontation with a miners' last winter.

His one period of considerable prestige was from 1960 to 1963 when as minister in charge of the Common Market he negotiated Britain's entry into Europe. When negotiations collapsed in 1963, he was just another junior minister. It was only because, at the defeat of 1964, the Conservatives felt sad with an anti-minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and decided that it needed someone with training in economics and administration, that he began to look like a prime minister. In 1965 Sir Alec stood out and Heath was voted leader against heavy opposition.

But recurrent unpopularity again surfaced. When he lost the election the following year, he was told by his advisers that he was a man particularly strong Gallup poll showed Heath to be the least popular leader of opposition in 30 years. But he was also in decline and Ted, a hard man to shift. He was there to lead the Conservatives to a surprise victory in 1970. Inside eight months his government had lost popular support more rapidly than any government since the war. It might have been something to do with the fact that he had backed a policy which one commentator described as "shift resources and power to the serving rich." His long history battles with the workers, garbage collectors to postal railway workers, power workers and the coal miners (twice) established him as the chief of confrontation. When as a private final tackle the Tories ward the end of this campaign played the theme of "back to the future" it seemed a curiously incongruous on the lips of Ted Heath.

Every attempt to make him more human and approachable had failed. He grew short of breath some time ago, but he noticed. He took off his coat, sat in on election chat-lines, could never thaw to the point of charming his audience. I learned him up with a "feminine" presence in the jutting jaw, ready, packed by the Senate, to preserve the Nixon tapes and papers. It instructs the General Services Administrator to arrange access to the Nixon materials for a number of purposes, the first of which is to "provide the public with the full truth... of the abuses of governmental power" known as Watergate.

The mechanism should be for the administrator to have an advisory panel go through the tapes, pick out all that is relevant to Watergate and not injurious to such other interests as fair trial, and publish it. Without comment—just the record.

We may forget that the few tapes we do have were picked by Cox and Jaworski almost in the dark; on the basis of dates. The rest must be sifted. There is no justification for a general fishing expedition in the Nixon files now; we are usually better off with a decent repose. But on Watergate the country will not be satisfied with less than all the evidence. It is up to Congress, not the special prosecutor, to point the way.

The ousting of Edward Heath, for reasons of decorum, takes place until the five-day debate on Queen's speech of October 23, then it is very likely that Edward Heath, who has his reputation as a conciliator, Northern Ireland, or the right-wing Sir Keith Joseph, minister of state for services, will take over and attempt to revive the battered party.

SHION IN ITALY

The Missonis Are Still Leading the Pack

By Hebe Dorsey

AN (INT).—The European only-to-wear season is un-ly, with shows last week in and with the French salon at the Porte de Versailles weekend.

taly, the fashion scene was again dominated by the is, whose knitwear has been an international status. Most of the important designers were in Milan, taking some of the out of the Florence shows. While the fashion news is now in Florence remains an business center. Buyers are looking for interesting ries and for small houses competitive prices.

Missonis have managed possible: Their spring col- is new but it is also con- with last season's so that

customers don't feel they have to throw everything out. At their prices (stiff, very stiff), this is no small advantage.

"I am amazed at the depth and new dimension of each Missoni collection," said Neil Fox of Neiman-Marcus.

No Rash Changes

The Missonis husband Otavio designs the textures and patterns while his wife Rosita decides on the shapes) are doing something that only great designers can do. They have established a style which they keep improving upon rather than making rash changes every season. For instance, they have kept last season's finest pattern which was an overwhelming success and they have translated it into summery fibers. They are also doing an encore of their flame stitch which they now use for their newest looking dress: a little tent with small bust and flaring skirt.

They have also retained their salt-and-pepper stitch which they use for this season's Ford: a three-piece ensemble with flared skirt, long sweater and triangular shawl. But the most popular shape in the whole collection is the shift or chemise which the Missonis deliver in a wide range: patchwork print, geometrics with knit collar and cuffs, solid-color cotton jerseys and, prettiest of them all, a pointilliste print with delicate, flat flowers à la Pointe. The Missonis also have some pretty solid-color dresses, done in fluid synthetics and finely pleated from neck to hem. Their colors for next summer are along

pastels with aqua and deep pink. Despite high prices, the Missonis have a hard time keeping up with demand. "They have better understanding of how women want to look today than anybody in the world," Mr. Fox said. And as for prices: "We have no trouble selling. Women understand quality and they are going to pay the price to look that way and live that way," he said. Other Americans who were buying in depth were from Bloomingdale's and Saks Fifth Avenue.

Albini

The next best thing to the Missoni look in Milan were clothes by Walter Albini, a talented if unlucky designer who made a spectacular comeback. Albini was discovered seven years ago by Kristia and did several collections for Billy Ballo, Cadette, Bagli and Mister Fox. But he went bankrupt a couple of seasons ago when he tried to make it on his own. This time, back free-landing, Albini delivered a lovely collection for Trell.

His approach to fashion these days is that one cannot invent anything new or go on reminiscing. So he goes back to traditional clothes, closely related to those that have been honed down through centuries and that the basic shapes cannot be improved upon.

So, in what he calls a "long fashion trip," he has borrowed the kimono from Japan, drawing pants from Thailand, short collarless blouses from Egypt, and from Tunisia where

The Ford in the latest collection by the Missoni house in Italy.



he has a horse, long, flowing robes. But he has managed to give his collection a fresh ring by using the wide variety of striped cottons of which men's

Now Chess Game

Now on 23d Move

COW, Oct. 14 (AP).—Soviet masters Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi agreed to the 13th game of their challengers chess final for only 23 moves. It was the longest game of the match, lasting for two days the longest which was drawn after 65.

Karpov, 25, has won two in the series and 10 have now. The 13th game was set for Wednesday.

Taking a Chance With the Lady Named Murasaki

by Fox Butterfield

CO (INT).—Half a century the translation into of "The Tale of Genji," greatest work of literature revealed an unsuspected Western readers.

decently phrased transla- y the Englishman Arthur seemed to match the esthetic taste and charm an's 10th-century court in which the novel was ale's work became a clas- its own right, and he came revered as the greatest translators from both se and Chinese.

Shirley

unaccountably, Waley left tain passages of the novel. y Shikibu Murasaki, as is out-truth of the story, nly his omissions played mostly of another well

known translator, the American Edward Seidensticker.

Seidensticker has now almost finished his own version of the epic, which tells the story of the splendor and decline of Prince Genji and his noble family. But instead of its being longer than Waley's 1,200 closely printed pages, he has discovered it will actually be shorter.

For, in Seidensticker's laconic words, "Waley added rather a lot."

"It may be blasphemous to say it, since Waley is regarded as such a saint among translators," Seidensticker said in his soft, matter-of-fact voice, "but Waley takes liberties with the language like an editor, not a translator."

"When something strikes him as bad he cuts it out. When something strikes him as good, he elaborates and embroiders, making the language more diffuse and sometimes more striking than the

original," Seidensticker continued. "Lady Murasaki was a better storyteller than Waley shows her to be."

Seidensticker himself is best known for his translation of five of the novels of Yasunari Kawabata, Japan's Nobel Prize author. A man of medium build with graying hair, Seidensticker teaches half the year at the University of Michigan and spends the other half at his apartment in Tokyo.

Differences

As an example of the difference in their translations, he pointed to one of the most famous passages in the book where Genji discusses the art of the novel. "My version is only half as long, surprising," Seidensticker explained.

In another instance, where one of Genji's mistresses is angry with him for visiting other women, Seidensticker related, "Waley makes her language very sharp,

but in the original it is a quiet jealousy."

The question in Seidensticker's mind now, after five years of work on his translation, is what his new version will do to Lady Murasaki's reputation. "It's the great gamble," he said.

His new translation, of course, will not alter the fundamental Genji theme, a typically Japanese obsession with the passing of time and a melancholy awareness of the evanescence of things.

Nor will Seidensticker's new version—to be published by Knopf next year—affect the reader's view of Kyoto court society as a place where lovers were attracted by the haunting sound of a flute at dusk or a felicitous verse inscribed on the back of a fan. It remains a little society preoccupied by nuances of emotion, color and etiquette but unconcerned with the problems of the world outside.

OPERA IN ITALY

Staging an All-Puccini Festival

By William Weaver

TREVISIO, Italy, Oct. 14.—While most of Italy's major opera houses are in real trouble—some without a general manager, some without an artistic director, all without money—the Teatro Comunale of Treviso has just begun its annual Autunno Musicale, one of the most intelligent, popular and well-organized seasons in the country.

Since this year marks the 50th anniversary of Puccini's death, the Comunale has naturally decided to commemorate the event; and they are carrying out their plan with boldness. Between now and Christmas the Treviso theater will present all of Puccini's operas, in chronological order, and in late December there will also be a performance of Puccini's youthful mass.

The first production of this Autunno Musicale combined the composer's two early operas, "Le Villi" and "Edgar." The first, shorter work was given a few years ago in Florence, but "Edgar" is a real rarity. Taken together, the two pieces make a fairly long evening, but they afford Puccini lovers a fascinating opportunity to sample the work of the composer when his gift, though already abundantly present, was not yet focused or directed. In "Le Villi" there are several tender, lyrical scenes that are pure Puccini; in "Edgar," such scenes are also present but there are other, long passages that suggest the influence of older composers—Puccini's teacher Ponchielli, his fellow-Lombards, Catalani—is evident, the operas have a vigor and charm all their own.

The much-criticized libretto of "Edgar" does indeed present a director with problems: the feckless hero, torn between the sensual Tigrana and the innocent Fidia, succumbs to the former, repents, and—in a complex, symbolical self-indictment—regains the good girl, Beppe Menegatti's staging was fairly straightforward, if not particularly imaginative (he did a better job with the more linear "Le Villi"). Tigrana's is the most difficult role, the keystone to the work; the mezzo-soprano Giovanna Vighi made a brave stab, despite an untidy, sprawling vocal. Meanwhile Simona was a suitably melancholy Fidia, and in the title role, Luciano Saldari who sang well in both operas. In "Le Villi" the soprano Vilma Vernocchi and the tenor Gian-

franco Pastine produced the best singing of the evening. A nice romantic set by Anna Anni framed "Le Villi." Maria Letizia Anzidei designed more schematic, but equally effective sets for "Edgar."

Italy's leading ballerina, Carla Fracci, made an exceptional ap-

pearance in "Le Villi" whose story parallels that of "Giselle," a favorite French role. Her presence threw the emphasis of the story slightly out of kilter, but added to the festive feeling of a highly enjoyable and enthusiastically received program.

OPERA IN LONDON

Good Old Blood and Thunder In Rare Verdi Work: 'Attila'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Oct. 14 (INT).—Heard the very next night after the Coliseum premiere of Henze's "The Bassarids," with its perplexing intellectual preoccupations, the revival of Verdi's little-known "Attila" at the Royal Festival Hall on Saturday was a welcome antidote of old-fashioned Italian blood-and-thunder opera.

No intellectual conundrums here. Passion, patriotism, vengeance and a measure of duplicity, admirable or villainous depending upon where one's sympathies lie—these are the stuff of early Verdi musical theater, and in their deployment and development he was in a class by himself.

"Attila" is a better opera than its neglect would suggest. Within its conventions it achieves memorable moments. There are big choruses, rousing concerted numbers, arias and cabalettas, and vigorous, richly-scored orchestra (on this occasion nothing less than the London Symphony, conducted with authority and fervor by Anton Guadagnoli).

It can hardly be argued, however, that it is well suited to concert performance. Attila and his barbarian hordes cry out not only for the sack of Rome, but also to be seen as well heard. Nor can the forceful utterances of Attila himself, even when delivered with the vocal splendor of the Met's Justino Diaz in an impressive London debut, have their properly elemental effect when issuing from the mouth of a basso cantante discreetly attired in white tie and tails.

Another American, the Texan baritone Ryan Edwards, overcame the sartorial handicap rather better in his one big scene at the beginning of Act II. Earlier in the performance, and in an earlier appearance in this series of concert operas, his sumptuous voice has been plagued by erratic production. But here, in the aria "Dagli immortali vertici,"

and the subsequent cabaletta, everything was in focus, and his ovation was solidly earned. He is a baritone to watch.

The Cabaletta, substituting for Rita Himm, was the Welsh soprano Anne Edwards, as she had been at a recent theater production of "Attila" in Barcelona. Aside from some gussy top notes and less than immaculate fioritura, hers was a compelling performance. The Foresto was Francisco Ortiz, also of the Barcelona cast, a promising tenor whose faulty intonation is probably a consequence of faulty vocal production.

It was not quite one of producer Denny Dayvis's starchy nights, but it offered good, solid warm-blooded Verdi in music rarely heard, and for that one is duly thankful.

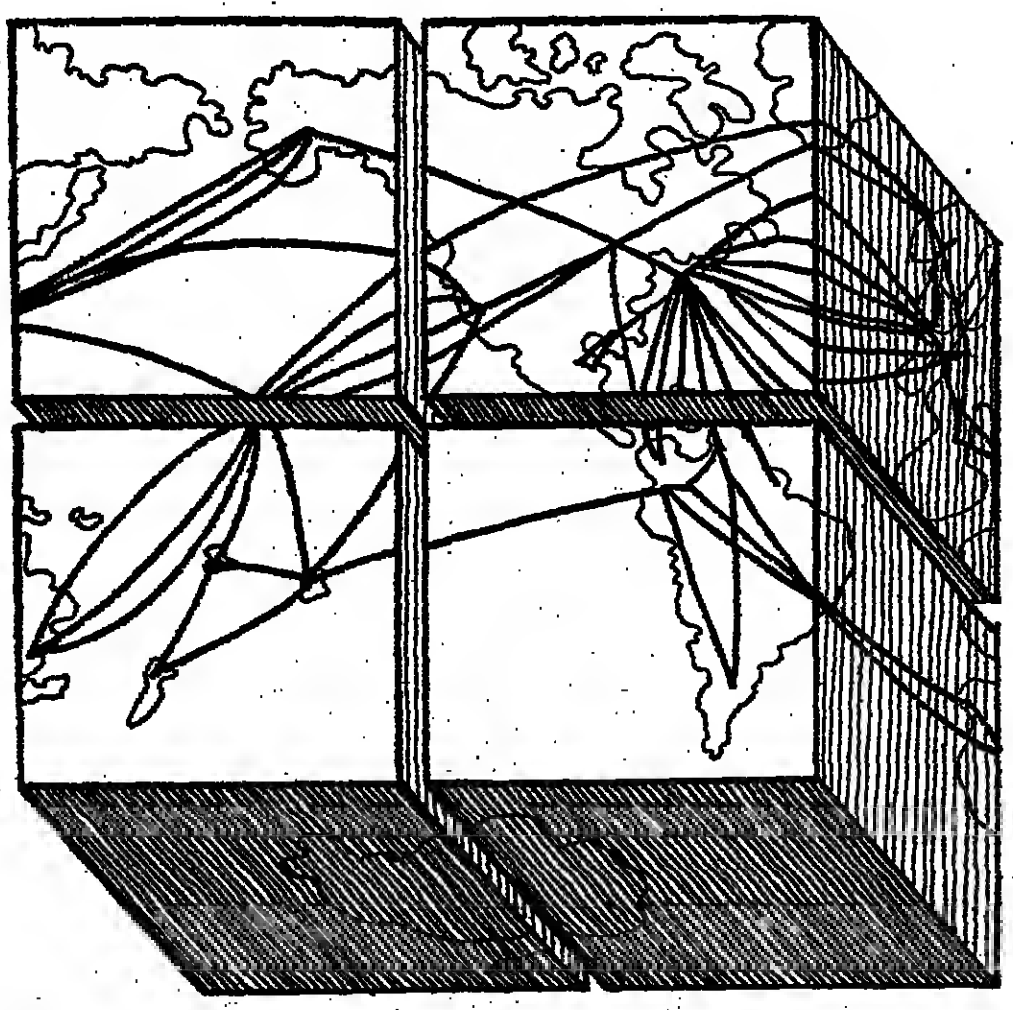
German Duchess Gets Rembrandt

BONN, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—A German duchess has won a six-year legal battle against the West German government for possession of a Rembrandt self-portrait worth about \$12 million.

Ownership of the painting, now in the Wallraf-Richartz Museum in Cologne, has been the subject of a legal dispute since the U.S. government handed it over to West Germany after World War II.

Between the two world wars the 331-year-old painting disappeared altogether, but turned up in 1945 in Dayton, Ohio. The U.S. government confiscated it as "enemy property" and later returned it to West Germany.

Grand Duchess Elisabeth of Saxony-Weimar-Eisenach claimed it was the property of her family and had been exhibited on loan in a Weimar museum until it was stolen by unknown German soldiers in 1921.



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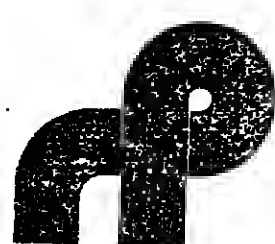
Of course you won't be able to keep any food in your freezer, but it's a small price to pay for perfection.

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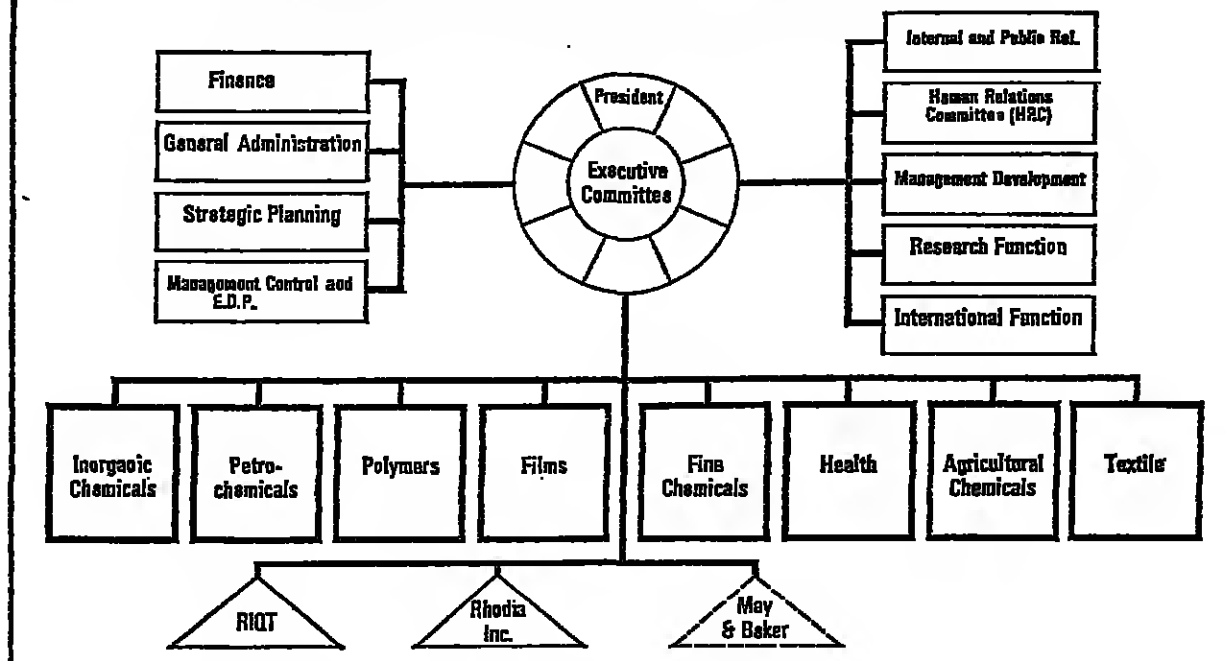
PARIS, FRANCE

An entity of approximately 200 operating companies, in thirty countries throughout the world, with a consolidated turnover of Fr. 14,643,000,000 for 1973.

(1) A NEW ORGANISATION

- to continue its expansion
- to increase profitability which still remains too low to finance the expansion sought after
- to satisfy staff requirements as much as possible at all levels.

Organization Chart of the Rhône-Poulenc Group



(2) PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS

(in Fr. million)	1972	1973	%
Turnover (excluding value added Tax)	12,259	14,643	+ 19.4
Cash flow	1,331	1,814	+ 36.3
Income before minority interests	308	593	+ 92.5
Net earnings—Rhône-Poulenc S.A.	263	565	+114.7
Income per share (in Fr.)—Rhône-Poulenc S.A.	13.9	29.8	+114.7
Investment in property, plant and equipment	1,899	1,889	- 11

* Net income + provisions and depreciation.

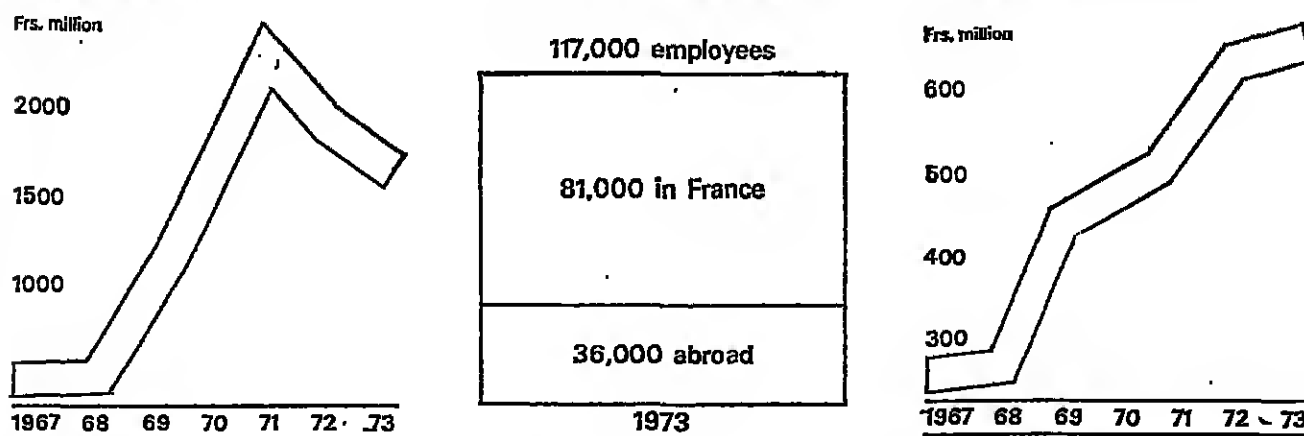
(3) RHÔNE-POULENC—9th CHEMICAL GROUP IN THE WORLD

The keys to this performance?

• A large investment programme

• Impressive human potential with a high technical level

• An extensive research programme



(4) RHÔNE-POULENC—INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY

Turnover earned outside France amounted to 53% which places Rhône-Poulenc on a par with its large European competitors. Industrial subsidiaries abroad (11 in Europe, excluding France), 7 in America, 5 in Africa and 7 in Asia and the rest of the world, contributed to more than 26% of Rhône-Poulenc's turnover.

The new organization of the Group plans the creation in the main geographical subsidiaries (RIQT in Brazil, RHODIA Inc. in the United States, MAY and BAKER in Great Britain) of departments corresponding to the new divisions.

This reorganization should encourage foreign development policy, one of the Group's major aims.

The Rhône-Poulenc Group is present in France and in the World

• in numerous fields of activities

BREAKDOWN OF THE 1973 TURNOVER PER SECTOR OF ACTIVITIES

- 9% Mineral chemicals
- 24% Miscellaneous chemicals
- 13% Plastics
- 5% Agricultural chemicals
- 12% Pharmaceuticals
- 4% Plastic films
- 33% Textiles

• with products manufactured and/or sold on all continents

BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL TURNOVER

Fr. 14,643,000,000
Manufactured and sold in France 47%
Manufactured in France and sold abroad 27%
Manufactured and sold abroad 26%

BREAKDOWN OF THE TURNOVER ABROAD

Fr. 7,761,000,000
Europe 57%
America 21%
Asia, Australasia 8%
Africa 3%

French and English versions of the 1973 Annual Report of the Group may be obtained from: Direction des Relations Extérieures, Rhône-Poulenc S.A., 22 Avenue Montaigne, 75360 PARIS CEDEX 08.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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**Another Bank Reports
Legal Exchange Deals**

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 14 (AP)—"Unrecorded and unauthorized foreign exchange dealings, may result in losses, were today by the Banque Paribas, Belgium's second-largest bank."

The bank reacted calmly to the charges, but the losses incurred by the bank in the past few days, previously by such giant lenders as the Deutsche Bundesbank in Germany, Unio Bank of Belgium, and the Bank of France, were out of business due to losses. To date only the deposits at Herstatt, a small German bank, have been lost.

The bank's losses were not yet clear whether the bank was attempting to cover up the losses or whether it was trying to cover up losses from poor judgment.

Bank Liquidated
The district court has ordered the liquidation of the Israeli Bank, which has been in receivership since it ran into financial difficulties in July.

Judge Shlomo Lowenberg handed down the decision yesterday when he accepted the district attorney's argument that the bank no longer was able to meet its obligations to its creditors. The liquidation order had been held up while unsuccessful attempts were made to find buyers for the bank.

Yehoshua Ben-Zion, the former director of the bank, faces criminal charges on suspicion of allegedly embezzling \$47 million.

Bank Staff Suspended
LISBON, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—The administration of Banco Internacional Portugal has been suspended and the government will appoint new staff, the Finance Ministry announced today.

Banking sources said the bank, one of the nation's smaller banks, with a share capital equivalent to about \$14.5 million, had recently suffered severe liquidity problems and required help from the Bank of Portugal only last week.

Banking sources said the bank's assets of between 1 billion and 1.5 billion francs were in a state of confusion. The bank's assets were valued at 811 million francs (about \$210 million) and earnings for the year are expected to be "a bit better."

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Daimler Gets Iraq Contract**

Daimler-Benz of West Germany has signed a contract to sell Iraq 10,000 Mercedes trucks over the next three years. Daimler board member Rolf Staehle said he could not confirm a report in the Middle East money magazine, that the deal was worth \$1.03 billion. He also denied the magazine's report that the firm and the Baghdad government were negotiating a similar and possibly larger deal. Mr. Staehle says the deal for the 20-30-ton trucks was the largest of its kind between a motor vehicle company and a government.

Pilkington Defers Spending Program

Pilkington Brothers Ltd., the U.S. glass producer, has decided to defer final commitment to its capital investment program of more than \$150 million through the spring of 1977. Of the total, half is due to be spent in Britain and half abroad. Referring to Britain alone, Pilkington said that the board has decided that it is prudent to delay decisions on the commitment of money to its capital program until such time as essential changes in taxation and price control are made. The firm also says it is examining the capital spending projects outside Britain. The company says its investment plans had been hit by a higher rate of inflation than anticipated.

Yashica to Shut Plant, Cut Staff

Yashica, the troubled Japanese camera and office equipment maker, plans to close one of its two camera plants and reduce its total work force 40 per cent. The plant, built in 1968, can produce 15,000 cameras a month, but recent output was running at 10,000 units. The plant produces single lens reflex cameras. Under a plan being negotiated with its labor union, 900 of Yashica's 2,500-person work force would be dismissed through "voluntary retirement."

The company plans to meet severance payments by selling the closed plant for about 2 billion yen, officials said. Yashica attributed its moves to expectations of a lengthy depression in world camera markets. The company says it intends to proceed next spring with a previously announced plan to produce a new single lens reflex camera in an agreement with Carl Zeiss of West Germany. Officials also say Yashica plans to make a new, inexpensive camera at an affiliate in Hong Kong.

Dow Chemical Drops Merger Plan

Dow Chemical has formally terminated its agreement to merge General Chemical Co. into Dow. Carl Gieseler, Dow chairman, says his company gave notice of termination of the agreement made in August because of the delay in closing due to litigation resulting from the action of General Chemical, controlling a majority of General Chemical shares, in backing away from the merger. General Chemical, trustee of the General Chemical Trust, owner of 63 per cent of General Chemical, informed Dow on Sept. 4 that it was withdrawing from an agreement to sell its interest to Dow and instead had agreed to sell it to the International Paper Company. International Paper's offer was for \$50 a share for General Chemical common and \$200 a share for preferred shares. This compared with the Dow offer of \$45 for common and \$180.56 for preferred. Dow says it is continuing its litigation against General Chemical for breach of contract and against International Paper for allegedly inducing breach of contract.

Senate Unit Report Due Soon**U.K. Oil Firm's Activities in U.S. Probed**

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Burmah Oil Inc., the U.S. subsidiary of the British oil firm, will be the subject of a report due shortly by a Senate Interior subcommittee, a group that feels Burmah acquired too big a stake in the U.S. oil industry.

In the past seven years, Burmah has grown in the United States from a seller of motor lubricants to the buyer of Signal Oil & Gas Co., which had been one of the largest independent oil exploration and production companies in the country. The acquisition, for \$480 million early this year, is described by Mark Millard, a senior partner in the New York investment banking firm of Loeb, Rhoades & Co., as "the most profitable corporate deal in the U.S. since World War II."

Much of the criticism of Burmah is directed at its purchase of Signal. A majority of the subcommittee says the transaction raises "anti-competitive questions" and a Justice Department official says an investigation of the take-over is still under way.

Shareholder of BP
Burmah, one of the oldest oil companies in the world, began exploration activities in 1886 in Burma and later moved into the Middle East to help form the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., which now is British Petroleum Co. Burmah is still a large shareholder in BP, which holds a large interest in Standard Oil Co. of Ohio (Sohio).

This is one of the things the Senate panel finds disturbing. Apart from distributing lubricants and a small holding in an offshore exploration venture, Burmah did not really show its presence here until 1967, through the formation of Southdown.

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Profit-Taking Cuts Stock Surge

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Prices advanced strongly on the New York Stock Exchange today although they yielded ground to profit-takers toward the close.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 15.35 to 673.50 points after an advance of 55.54 points in the three previous sessions. It was ahead 27 points at its high today.

Advancing issues led losers by about 1,200 to 340, while volume totaled 19,771 million shares compared with 20,000 million Friday.

Several brokerage houses noted continued heavy public participation in the current rally and said institutions had generally been inactive even during the gains last week.

They continued to attribute gains in part to falling interest rates and predictions that the bank prime rate may pull back to 11 per cent. It is now generally 11 3/4 per cent with some banks at 11 1/2 per cent.

Some brokers said the public seems to be signaling that it no longer fears a possible depression. Among the outstanding performers were Schlumberger, up 7 5/8 to 73 5/8, Eastman Kodak 2 1/8 to 76, Dow Chemical 3 1/8 to 63 1/8, Du Pont 5 1/8 to 113, Procter & Gamble 2 3/8 to 79 5/8, and Sears, Roebuck 1 1/2 to 51 3/4.

Heavily-traded Bausch & Lomb rose 1 1/4 to 30 3/8, Polaroid 1 7/8 to 18 7/8, McDonald's 1 7/8 to 30 3/8, and Westinghouse 5/8 to 9 3/4.

Walt Disney, which also attracted considerable interest, spurted 1 1/2 to 24. Disney, in contrast with bullish predictions for the company by some Wall Street analysts, said it has just completed a "terrific" fiscal year.

A. H. Robbins climbed 3 1/4 to 12 after an advance of 3 1/8 last week. Late last week, the Food and Drug Administration said an outside advisory panel recommended lifting the voluntary ban on Robins' Dalkon Shield contraceptive device.

Northrop fell 2 to 25 7/8. A federal judge sealed an affidavit that reportedly confirmed a statement by a company executive that

the company had a secret political campaign fund of as much as \$1.2 million.

MSL Indus sank 7 3/4 to 40 3/4. Last Wednesday, Allegheny Corp. said it was reconsidering whether to proceed with its \$80-a-share tender offer for MSL common. MSL reported sharply higher third-quarter net today.

Steels were fractionally mixed. The American Stock Exchange index closed up 1.33 to 69.37.

The most active was Houston Oil & Minerals, closing up 2 5/8 to 20 1/4 on volume of 172,100 shares.

Also active were Syntex, 35 7/8, up 1 1/2, Champion Home Builders unchanged at 3, Terra Chemicals 13 7/8, down 1/2, and Buttes Gas & Oil 16 3/4, up 2.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.27 to 60.80.

**Swiss Bank Grows Bullish
On U.S. Securities Market**

BASEL, Oct. 14 (AP)—Swiss Bank Corp. is becoming "more open to investing in first-quality American shares" than it has been in recent months, Jacques Itensohn, vice-president and chief analyst, said in an interview today.

Until a periodic policy review recently, the basic approach was to stress "liquidity, liquidity, and liquidity," he commented.

The bank now is "less gloomy than a lot of other people," he said, in that "we certainly don't think the world will fall to pieces." Especially in the United States, he said, there appears "a chance that they can find again prosperity with inflation control."

If short-term interest rates generally decline, "then a lot of capital would certainly flow back into bonds and shares," Mr. Itensohn said.

The strategy is still cautious, however, he stressed. Only clients with "sufficient liquidity" are being advised to start acquiring selected U.S. shares, and those legally able to own gold are still advised that "larger portfolios should contain a gold position."

Mr. Itensohn also indicated the bank prefers to set top limits on its U.S. purchases, so that it would not be acquiring shares at prices it deems unduly high and likely to come down again soon. And when individual shares rise to "potentials" ascribed to them by the bank, it will be prepared to sell them off and take its profit, he added.

Recent rallying in U.S. shares still could be reversed easily, Mr. Itensohn thinks, so that "you need to be much more flexible." Under prevailing conditions, "you have to follow up very, very closely—this is no more a time when you can invest and forget it."

The U.S. shares that Swiss Bank Corp. is currently recommending for growth are Burroughs Corp., IBM, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing, Pfizer Inc., Schlumberger Ltd. and Upjohn Co.

Its list of recommended "investment grade" stocks is longer, including, among others, General Electric Co., American Telephone & Telegraph, Dow Chemical, Gillette and May Department Stores. Just added to its list of "other recommended U.S. shares" is Delta Air Lines.

The economists noted this "was judged to be in large part temporary because the interviews were conducted during the oil embargo." So, in effect, the latest reading, said Mr. Schmiedeknecht in an interview, "is the lowest ever."

Glaxo Profit Rises
LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Net profit at Glaxo Holdings Ltd. rose 19 per cent last year to £21.9 million from £18.4 million the previous year, the company reported today.

The manufacturer of chemicals, pharmaceuticals and other products said sales totaled £28.8 million in the year ended June 30, up from £21.5 million.

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**Toray Net Soars 246 Per Cent
To Record During Last Year**

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Toray Industries Inc., Japan's largest synthetic fiber maker, showed an increase in consolidated net profit of 246 per cent in the year ended March 31.

Reporting this today, the company said profits totaled a record 30.8 billion yen (\$108 million), up from 6.9 billion yen the previous year.

Sales also rose to a record 429.3 billion yen from 323.9 billion yen. The company cautioned, however, that conditions in the current year will be difficult. It cited the government's prolonged program to control aggregate demand as well as higher labor, raw material and energy costs.

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**Carli Calls on Arab Nations
To Invest in the Third World**

ROME, Oct. 14 (AP)—Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, has called for an incomes policy to curb domestic inflation in all countries, import cuts and a much greater rate of investment in the third world, especially by newly rich countries producing raw materials.

He said this was the only "realistic" method to solve the problems of growing trade deficits in industrialized countries. Other forms of recycling funds—through international special funds, bilateral agreements or commercial loans—could not be carried on forever.

Mr. Carli made his remarks in a speech yesterday to Forer Club Italiano, in Stress, on the Swiss border. A text became available today.

Aimed at OPEC
Though his remarks were directed at all countries exporting large amounts of raw materials, his emphasis was on the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

On the international scene, Mr. Carli said, "the countries with oil deficits will have to examine the means by which to reduce non-essential imports and increase their exports."

The banker, recognizing that

the OPEC countries cannot absorb all these exports, said: "There must be a search for the means which will permit them (the OPEC members) to make available their excess funds to underdeveloped countries to speed their investment programs."

"In this way, Mr. Carli said, 'oil-producing nations could get the same income and importing nations could sell their goods in part to producing nations and in part to developing countries.'

Bigger Returns
The plan would, in effect, switch part of the debt burden from the industrialized countries to the developing ones, but Mr. Carli suggested that the margins for return on investment could be higher in the third world than in more advanced countries, and thus repayment terms would be easier to work out.

However, he said, no such plan would work if individual countries did not solve their internal problems.

Referring specifically to Italy, Mr. Carli said: "We cannot think about competing in this operation if we have not resolved our internal inflationary spiral. A monetary policy becomes useless if conflicting social groups cannot agree on an incomes policy."

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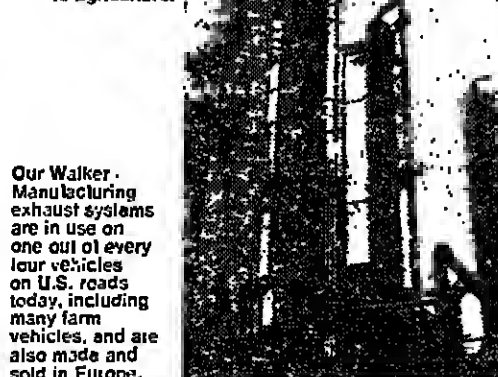
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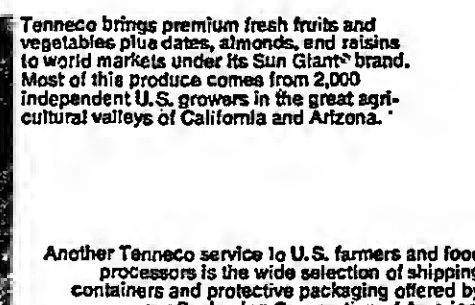
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هكذا من الاصل

Currency Rates



October 14, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L. Ir.	Gld.	Sfr con.	Swiss	Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	3.6005	5.2320	102.97*	56.385*	39.807	6.8728*	81.455*	44.10*	
Brussels (cl)	38.66	90.61	13.01	8.19	5.79685*	14.5475	23.215*	84.135*	
Frankfurt	2.5230	5.0319	—	54.51	3.8672	97.05*	6.977*	82.70*	42.85*
London (4)	2.5395	—	6.215	11.375	1563.23	6.48	90.30	5.0390	14.0900
Milan	408.58	1563.90	359.26	141.33	—	251.85	17.23	239.12	110.50
Paris	4.7375	11.9735	121.79*	—	7.10175*	178.50*	12.285*	162.35*	70.400*
Zurich	5.9165	6.8071	112.28*	61.54*	6.4356*	109.51*	7.53*	—	48.2*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone; 6.0340; Escudo; 26.50; Israeli £; 4.20; Peseta; 57.50; Schilling; 13.54; Sw. krona; 4.3985; Yen; 289.075; Belgian financial franc; 38.265.

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